

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Vol III No 221

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

AA 1

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP BEGINS 2-DAY HAGUE SESSION

LD131352 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 13 Nov 79 ID

[Text] The Hague, November 13, TASS--A two-day session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group was opened here today with participation of the heads of the military departments of eleven member-countries of the North Atlantic bloc. France, Portugal, Luxembourg and Iceland are not represented.

According to press reports, the session, held in private, will discuss plans for the deployment of an additional 600-odd American nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries in connection with the adoption of a decision on this question at the forthcoming December NATO Council meeting.

The proceedings of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group are taking place against the background of protests by the public of the Netherlands. The building, where the heads of the military departments assemble, are picketted by demonstrators. "Down With Modernisation! There Is No Room for New Nuclear Missiles in the Netherlands!" proclaim slogans on streamers carried by demonstrators.

Differences at Session

LD132131 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 13 Nov 79 ID

[Text] The Hague, November 13, TASS--Contradictions were manifested already on the first day of the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group which is discussing behind the closed doors the plans of deploying some 600 U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. News agencies report that British Defence Secretary Francis Pym attacked the stand of influential political circles of the Netherlands that are expressing serious doubts about production and deployment in Western Europe of the latest types of medium-range missiles.

Speaking at the session, the Netherlands Minister of Defence Willem Scholten said that it is necessary to keep from adopting a decision on the deployment of missiles until the talks with the Soviet Union, specifically on nuclear weapons in Europe, are started and yield some or other results.

Today's speech of the FRG's Defence Minister Hans Apel was in a different vein. He demanded in a categorical form the adoption of a "clear-cut" decision in favour of the deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. nuclear missile systems at the coming December session of the NATO Council.

Taking part in the session are heads of the military departments of eleven member-countries of the North Atlantic bloc. Representatives of France, Portugal, Luxembourg and Iceland do not take part in the session.

Issue of Strategic Weapons

LD132332 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Nov 79 ID

[Text] The session of the Nuclear Planning Group of NATO has opened at the Hague. Comment is by Viktor Shragin:

Judging by Western press reports a special significance is attached to this session since it will discuss the plan to deploy about 600 new American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. Recommendations on this issue are also to be drawn up for the forthcoming session of NATO's Council to take place next month.

Regardless of what will be decided at the Hague it is obvious now that Washington is pressing ahead with its dangerous plan, not stopping at crude pressure on its allies in order to confront Western Europe with an accomplished fact. Western Europe has been picked out as the starting ground for Pershing-II and cruise missiles targeted against the Soviet Union. Suppose the Pentagon, despite the will of the West European public, does attain its objective. What then? The Western news media claim that only Eurostrategic nuclear forces, so-called, can insure Western security. Such allegations have nothing in common with reality. The build-up of the military opposition and the aggravation of the political situation in Europe will inevitably increase the danger of a nuclear confrontation.

While posing as the friends of Europe American strategists care little or nothing for the interests of their junior partners in NATO. By foisting its new weapons on Western Europe, the United States exposes it to a nuclear strike in the event of a conflict while preserving intact its own territory. Could West European politicians with any feeling of responsibility for the interests of their countries' security agree to such a prospect? Realism, political wisdom and plain commonsense indicate another way, the way of negotiations. As Leonid Brezhnev said, the Soviet Union believes negotiations should be started without delay and it's ready for them.

Confronted with the need to react to the new Soviet initiatives, representatives of a number of NATO countries asserted that they too seek negotiations--but they make one substantial reservation. As THE FINANCIAL TIMES reports, the NATO countries want to couple the proposal for negotiations with the decision to produce a new generation of American nuclear missiles to be deployed in Western Europe. Isn't this an attempt to act on the absurd principle of building up of arms in order to achieve disarmament? For it's clear that the chances of the negotiations being a success will be undermined if the session of the NATO Council rubberstamps the Pentagon's dangerous plans. Such a development would not only create a threat to the security of Europe but would also worsen the political situation as a whole. Irreparable damage would be done to the easing of tension. The chances of reaching further accords on the limitation of arms will dwindle sharply.

Who stands to gain from this? Only those circles in NATO who have at heart the interests of the owners of military concerns and their profits and who, in pursuit of the ghost of military superiority, are ready to risk the future of mankind.

VISHNEVSKIY ON FORTHCOMING FULL SENATE DEBATE ON SALT II

LD131611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Sergey Vishnevskiy article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Now It Is the Senate's Turn To Speak"]

[Text] And so the U.S. Senate will soon have to consider, at full assembly sessions, the Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation treaty. On 9 November, this document was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a nine to six majority.

For several months, the committee has studied and debated the pros and cons of ratifying the treaty. Reports were read to legislators by administration leaders, heads of various departments, eminent diplomats, military leaders and scientists. The majority of them convincingly proved that this is a balanced document which is in accord with the fundamental, vital interests of the United States and one which helps to curb the arms race and open the way to further negotiations on military detente.

This is the view, for example, of a group of influential democratic and republican senators in a recently published joint statement. An exhaustive analysis of the treaty, they note, has yielded convincing arguments in favor of its approval by the Senate. Summing up the results of the debates in the committee, Church, the committee chairman, pointed out that the approved document would help to avert nuclear war and would make a useful contribution to U.S. security and to the arms control process.

The hawks arranged a massive campaign of scares and misinformation in the committee hearings. Legislators were harangued by militarists of all shades: retired generals, admirals, intelligence officers, and experts from institutions serving the military-industrial complex. They endeavored to prove that the SALT II treaty was to the advantage only of the Soviet Union and that it legalized the United States' lagging behind in the field of strategic arms, that it allegedly would not lend itself to verification, and so forth. These attacks, however, were defeated in the committee. The false arguments were refuted by the numerous pieces of evidence from statesmen and specialists.

At the last stage of the committee hearings, the SALT II opponents tried to bury the treaty with the aid of so-called killer amendments, but this did not succeed either.

On the path of ratification, the first political hurdle, as the Washington POST puts it, has been overcome. However, it would seem that there are still many obstacles ahead. The militant opponents of detente are building up a feverish propaganda campaign at the present time. The psychological campaign of intimidating wavering senators is being stepped up. The hawks are ready to give battle now under the very dome of the Capitol.

There were convincing arguments in favor of ratification of the SALT II treaty in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. They were heard by broad circles of the public in the United States.

THATCHER CALL FOR NATO NUCLEAR MODERNIZATION SCORED

LD132240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Kazbek (Basyev) and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] The traditional annual banquet arranged by the lord mayor of London for high-ranking guests has been held in the British capital. The banquet was attended, ASSOCIATED PRESS reports, by Thatcher, the British prime minister.

She delivered a speech primarily devoted to matters of her cabinet's foreign policy. In particular, Thatcher bluntly stated that the NATO member countries must implement as quickly as possible the modernization of their nuclear missile weapons. As far as Britain is concerned, Thatcher stressed, it is already prepared to do this. The prime minister, therefore, is, in effect, supporting U.S. plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles on the territories of a number of West European countries.

It is highly significant that the British prime minister made her statement only a short time before the December NATO Council session in Brussels. It is here, after all, that the issue of the new U.S. missiles will be discussed. The stand which Britain will be taking at that session is now not difficult to imagine.

REPORT ON CEMA PROGRAM ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CITED

LD022250 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 2, TASS--Within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, a new programme is being elaborated at present for broad co-operation between the CMEA member-countries in the field of environmental protection. This was reported to the Second Committee of the U.N. General Assembly by L. Lukin, representative of the CMEA delegation at the regular U.N. General Assembly session. He noted that the seventies have seen the problems of environmental protection and rational utilisation of natural resources [word indistinct] a priority importance. Already back in 1974, the CMEA Executive Committee approved the expanded programme of cooperation in this area till the end of the current decade. Working to implement the programme are about 550 research and development and designing organizations of the CMEA member-countries. The cooperation produced over one and a half thousand concrete research and development and designing projects which are now practically applied in production.

CMEA strives for an expanded cooperation in the field of environmental protection. It shares its experience with the pertinent organizations of the U.N. system. Besides, it is engaged in joint activities in the field together with Iraq, Finland, and other countries, the CMEA delegation's representative said.

At present, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is actively preparing for an all-European conference on problems of environmental protection. As is known, the Soviet Union was the first country to put forward the idea of convening such a conference. This initiative, supported by other countries of the socialist community, was subsequently approved by the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

ESTONIA HOSTS BLOC TV ORGANIZATION'S MEETING

LD050929 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 11 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Text] ETA--The 63d session of the Intervision Council (OIRT) began on 10 October at the Olympic press center in Pirita under the chairmanship of R. Penu, chairman of the Estonian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

On behalf of the Estonian CP Central Committee, Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, V. Vyalyas, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, welcomed the delegations taking part in the session from the national television organizations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the CSSR, Finland and the USSR and also a delegation from the OIRT and observers from Eurovision. He noted that cooperation within Intervision is becoming more fruitful every year. Intervision broadcasts bring to people the most humane ideas, which are the content of the socialist community countries' domestic and foreign policy. Thanks to Intervision, people in many countries witnessed the festivities in Berlin marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation and heard the speech delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, containing very important peace initiatives.

Head of the Soviet delegation E. Mamedov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, stressed that in the immediate future Intervision has to resolve great and important tasks linked with coverage of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, fraternal parties' congresses, and the 35th anniversary of a number of countries' liberation from the fascist invaders and of the defeat of Hitler's fascism. [paragraph continues]

E. Mamedov noted that the exchange of broadcasts between the television organizations belonging to OIRT is steadily growing and that their quality is improving. (I. Ivert), OIRT deputy secretary general, delivered a report on activity in 1978-1979. A. Gren, deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers, and Kh. Toming, department chief of the Estonian CP Central Committee attended the session.

SOCIALIST STATES' NEWS AGENCIES CONFERENCE OPENS IN WARSAW

LD131348 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, November 13, TASS--A conference of the directors general of the news and press agencies of the countries of the socialist community opened in the capital of the Polish People's Republic today. Matters of cooperation in raising the effectiveness of the news propagation work are being considered at the conference in accordance with the instructions of the central committees of fraternal parties and the recommendations of the Berlin conference of secretaries of the central committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries. The leaders of the Kampuchean news agency SPK and the Laotian news agency KPL are taking part in the conference for the first time.

LE MONDE CITES MOSCOW WEEKLY ATTACK ON TROTSKIYISM

LD090929 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Daniel Vernet report: "The Trotskyists Advocate War, According to a Soviet Weekly"]

[Text] Moscow--Like many others involved in the October Revolution who became victims of Stalinism, all trace of Trotsky has been removed from Soviet history. His name has vanished and there is no sign of his books even in Moscow's Lenin Library. Under these conditions the present Soviet leaders had no need to condemn him publicly once again on the 11th anniversary of his birth. It would have been better to leave him in obscurity.

What is true in the Soviet Union itself is not necessarily true abroad, where Trotskyist movements are still active. Therefore MOSCOW NEWS, a weekly publication aimed at overseas consumers, recently recalled the condemnation of Trotsky and Trotskyism--an ideology "hostile to the workers' interests."

The publication does not worry about nuances. Trotskyism, it writes, was opposed to Leninism in all essential questions of the workers movement's strategy and tactics. Trotsky protested against the Leninist principle of militancy in the party. He rejected the Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and developed the theory of "permanent revolution." The theory that revolutions can be "stimulated" with the help of wars constitutes, according to MOSCOW NEWS, a characteristic feature of modern Trotskyism.

The weekly passes very quickly over Trotsky's expulsion from the Communist Party and his exile and turns to the policies of present-day Trotskyist groups. These groups, it maintains, indulge in "provocations which are used by reaction to stir up politically inexperienced sections of the population against the proletariat and its vanguard, the socialists [as published]." In this connection MOSCOW NEWS cites the examples of France in May 1968 and Chile under the Popular Unity Government.

According to the weekly the ultimate "sin" of the Trotskyites, who categorically reject peaceful coexistence and advocate war, is that their positions are identical to those of the Maoists.

VIETNAMESE, SOVIET DELEGATES ADDRESS UN DEBATE ON KAMPUCHEA

LD131320 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 13, TASS--The United Nations General Assembly opened a debate on the so-called question of the "situation in Kampuchea". This obvious attempt at intervening in the internal affairs of a sovereign state was formally initiated by the ASEAN countries, but it is an open secret amidst circles of the international community that they are backed by the United States and China.

The so-called "Kampuchean question" does not exist, said Ha Van Lau, the permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the United Nations. Assertions on a "disastrous situation" in Kampuchea are absolutely false. In fact, the situation in the country is being normalized. The Kampuchean people, casting off the bloody criminal clique that was guilty of monstrous crimes, began under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Council the rehabilitation of the almost totally devastated country.

"The essence of the problem, the head of the Vietnamese Mission at the United Nations went on to say, lies in the aggressive expansionist policy of China's ruling quarters that in alliance with American imperialism and other reactionary forces constitutes a serious threat to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, to peace and stability in Southeast Asia". The Vietnamese delegate called for a vigorous condemnation of the stratagems of Beijing and Washington, which are behind the noisy campaign artificially fanned around the so-called "Kampuchean question".

Oleg Troyanovskiy, the permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, said that there really had been a time when the situation in Kampuchea could have aroused the legitimate anxiety of many states. This was in the early seventies when American bombs were dropped on that much-suffering country. According to foreign sources, almost 540,000 tons were dropped or three times as much as the total dropped over Japan in World War II.

Emphasizing the successes of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the rehabilitation of the economy and the revival of culture, the Soviet representative said that the people of Kampuchea had irreversibly determined their destiny, overthrowing the clique imposed and directed by Beijing and choosing their own road of development. It is by no means the situation inside Kampuchea, but the political and military provocations around that country which really aggravates the situation and constitutes a direct threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet delegate said that the General Assembly would discharge its duty by giving an appropriate appraisal of these causes of tension and by demanding, above all, of China an end to the support of the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs, to intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and the other countries of the region.

CONVENTION ON SAFE TRANSPORTATION OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL WELCOMED

LD091159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Necessary Barrier"]

[Text] Vienna, 5 November--International Atomic Energy Agency headquarters has been the venue for talks on elaborating a convention on the physical shielding [zashchita] on nuclear materials. The meeting in the Austrian capital was the culmination of more than 2 years of painstaking labor by expert scientists and diplomats representing 58 states. The first international convention on the physical shielding of nuclear materials, which they have elaborated, will be opened for signing in March 1980.

Commentators are unanimous in their assessment of the convention's topicality. Without affecting the prerogatives of the states signing it, it is at the same time capable of placing a barrier in the way of any kind of adventure regarding nuclear materials.

The interest with which the elaboration of the Vienna convention has been greeted in various countries is understandable. This document establishes normative standards for the shielding of nuclear materials during transportation from one country to another. It also imposes on the convention participants a commitment to apply punishment for offenses associated with nuclear materials.

The convention is regarded as an important measure to strengthen international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

ACP REPRESENTATIVES BEGIN NAIROBI MEETING

LD072042 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Nairobi, November 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Drozhin reports:

A conference of states, participants in the Second Lome Convention, opened today in the Kenyan capital. Taking part in its work are representatives of 58 developing countries of Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP), as well as representatives of a number of West European countries.

Speaking at the conference, head of the board of Kenya's civil services D. Kiersini urged developing countries to form federations of chambers of commerce and industry of ACP countries so as to promote their cooperation and exchange of information. He said that the main obstacle to industrial development of ACP countries is the narrowness of the market, limited by regional framework, and orientation at importing goods from the Common Market countries.

EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN GENEVA 13 NOV

LD121030 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, November 12, TASS--A European high-level conference on cooperation in environmental protection is to open here on Tuesday. It will be held in pursuance on the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

As is known, the idea of holding a representative international forum on environmental protection was put forward by the Soviet Union. Representatives of European countries as well as the USA and Canada have arrived here for the conference.

The conference is to discuss and approve major documents concerning international cooperation in environmental protection.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

UNESCO PEACE FORUM OPENS IN PARIS

LD132310 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Paris, November 13, TASS--An international peace forum, attended by representatives of the public of many countries of the world, was opened here at UNESCO headquarters to discuss major problems of the maintenance of peace, of disarmament and social progress.

Addressing the forum, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the UNESCO director-general, stressed the need of urgently solving the problems of eliminating the threat of war, reducing military expenditures and using the released resources for mankind's material and spiritual development, for combatting famine, disease and illiteracy.

Representatives of the USSR, France, Mexico, Switzerland, Japan, Yugoslavia and other countries took the floor in the discussion.

Luis Echeverria, former president of Mexico, said that lasting peace can not be divorced from the establishment of more equitable economic and political international relations. For the time being, the interests of international monopolies prevail over the interests of the peoples, he added. The manufacture of arms in itself already creates millions of victims of hunger, disease and illiteracy. Armaments expenditures in the world today equal the national wealth of 55 developing countries. He stressed the need of general and complete disarmament.

Yevgeniy Yevtushenko, the poet, spoke on behalf of the Soviet delegation on the opening day of the forum.

An exhibition of Soviet books for children, dedicated to the International Year of the Child, is being held in the vast lobbies of UNESCO, timed for the opening of the international forum.

The forum will continue until November 16th.

VIENNA MEETING OF OPEC ECONOMIC COMMISSION REPORTED

LD131744 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, November 13, TASS--Questions connected with the preparation of an OPEC conference to be opened on December 17 in Caracas are discussed at a meeting of the Economic Commission of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The main item on the agenda of the conference will be a new price rise on oil.

The MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY weekly notes that OPEC member countries have to discuss this possibility since petroleum monopolies are spiralling prices of oil. The price of oil in "free" market reached 42 dollars per barrel, almost double the price limit set by petroleum extracting countries. According to the latest data, the weekly stresses, the monopolies take advantage of the shortage of oil which is being artificially maintained in capitalist countries in order to increase further the huge profits from trade in oil.

CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE ON U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS REPORTED

LD141214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has held a press conference in the White House on U.S.-Iranian relations. We, the President said, continue to be faced with a serious situation in Iran, where our embassy has been seized and over 60 U.S. citizens are still being held hostage. We, Carter continued, are using every channel open to us to get the hostages released. The President added that he has instructed Secretary of Energy Duncan to draw up additional measures jointly with Congress and representatives of other federal authorities aimed at reducing oil consumption and at solving the problem arising from this new situation.

U.S. TO RESUME ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

LD132304 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 13, TASS--The USA intends to resume the deliveries of weapons and military hardware to Taiwan from January next year. The deliveries were suspended in view of the establishment of U.S.-Chinese diplomatic relations. This was reported by the KYODO NEWS AGENCY with reference to data received from American military circles in Tokyo. The USA is planning to sell 60 F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers, Harpoon rockets for hitting surface targets, anti-submarine weapons, and other types of armaments to Taiwan within the coming five years.

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN CITED ON MILITARY COOPERATION WITH JAPAN

LD140052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1712 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, 13 November (TASS)--In an interview in the magazine TRIALOG U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said that the United States and Japan have started expanding their military cooperation. In his words direct bilateral consultations had started being held on military planning questions and joint maneuvers have also become more frequent. Japan has started producing such American-designed modern armaments as P-3C antisubmarine aircraft, F-15 fighters and early-warning and aerial guidance E-2C aircraft. All this, the U.S. defense secretary said, makes it possible for the armed forces of the United States and Japan to "effectively complement each other."

Brown also reported that Japanese servicemen are undergoing training at United States military training schools. Expressing satisfaction with Japan's decision to assume a greater proportion of the cost of maintaining American troops on the Japanese islands, Brown said: I consider that this and other forms of cooperation will expand in the 1980's.

The U.S. defense secretary also confirmed Washington's decision to postpone indefinitely the withdrawal of American land forces from South Korea.

III. 14 Nov 79

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES IN TEXAS REPORTED

LD131704 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 13, TASS--According to the Pentagon, the U.S. Armed Forces' military exercises codenamed "Dragon Team Eleven" began in the area of Fort Hood military base, Texas. The exercises envisage the mobilization of several thousands of servicemen from various military bases of the U.S. Army, their assembly at the Fort Hood base, and their alerting for a subsequent airlifting by air transportation planes to a crisis area. The exercises involved 18th Airborne Corps, 82nd and 101st Airborne divisions, the Fifth Group of Special-Purpose Troops, and the Fourth Mechanized Infantry Division. According to a UPI NEWS AGENCY report, units of the troops will ultimately become part of so-called rapid reaction strike force the creation of which is now being speeded up by the Pentagon.

Local observers link the just-started mobilization exercises with the aggravation of the U.S.-Iranian relations, considering the exercises as a show of force on the part of the USA.

ZORIN VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF KOREAN EVENTS FOR U.S.

LD110216 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] Among the main news stories last week was the murder of the South Korean dictator Pak Chong-hui and the subsequent political developments in Seoul. These dramatic events were given full coverage by the media and there is really no need to repeat the details. What I'd like to mention today are some aspects of the drama which were not discussed by the American media due to some rather obvious reasons. This silence was all the more significant and eloquent because these aspects of the situation are clearly visible to the naked eye, so to speak, and require no special research. So I really don't think it was merely coincidental that none of the U.S. political observers mentioned these facts. But, as I've said before, at times silence is more eloquent than words.

To begin with, the U.S. media supplied the details of the Seoul drama in a dilatory way and without mentioning some very obvious connections. To begin with, can one regard as a coincidence the fact that within a span of only a few months we have seen the collapse of four dictatorships one after the other? They include the shah's regime in Iran, the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua, the regime of the dictator Romero in Salvador and finally the fall of the South Korean dictator.

Of course, I don't say that you can apply one common yardstick to these different events which differ from each other in scale and in many other ways. It would, of course, be an over-simplification to consider in the same terms the downfall of the rotten regime of the shah--which was swept away by the tide of people's wrath--and the palace coup which has removed from the political scene the South Korean dictator. These are, of course, as I've said, quite different events. But while admitting this fact I would nevertheless like to draw your attention to certain things in common between all these events. The main thing, to my mind, is that they were all unpopular, dictatorial regimes which had nevertheless the full backing and support of the United States. Each of these puppets had its own role to play in Washington's general strategy. Some were mere pawns while others were far more important. But they all were just different pieces on the American chess board.

I'd like to continue this chess metaphor by saying that being obviously in trouble Washington has no option but to sacrifice some of its pawns and other more important pieces. I think this chain of events which has not yet culminated warrants some explanation and that these events should be seen as part of a common practice and not as some isolated incidents as they were described by the U.S. press. For decades now it has been quite common for the Western media to blame all troubles on some Moscow-led communist conspiracy. In recent times top-ranking Washington officials tried to blame some political developments, including those in Africa, on the Soviet Union, which was allegedly acting against the spirit of detente. Attempts were made to prove that international relaxation means preserving the political and social status quo in the present-day work.

People's struggle for national independence against unpopular regimes was described as some Soviet conspiracy and the Soviet Union was accused of using the concept of international relaxation to promote its own objectives. Now let us try to apply this popular Western theory to this chain of collapses of the dictatorial regimes. Only some of the most rampant reactionaries have tried to attribute the collapse of the shah's regime and the revolution in Nicaragua to some outside interference. But the most serious analysts, including those in the United States, had to admit that these events were the result of internal political developments in these countries. This fully applies to the recent events in Angola, Ethiopia and other African countries which have prompted so many allegations in the U.S. press.

All this leads one to another and no less important conclusion. What angers Washington most is the fact that every new collapse of a reactionary regime hit most the interests of the United States, which always sides with regimes that are hated by their own people. As for the Soviet Union, it is not just coincidental that in all these cases it sided not with the hated tyrants but with the people fighting against them. This fact should give plenty of food for thought to people in the United States--a country which was brought into being by a great anticolonial revolution and which now backs some of the most gory dictatorships in the world.

Indications are that certain quarters in Washington are becoming more and more aware of this fact. They realize the placing their stakes on unpopular regimes dooms the United States to more and more political setbacks. It also appears that recent developments in Salvador and South Korea reflect Washington's attempts to correct its policies by scrapping some of its most unpopular favorites.

I am personally convinced that the time will come when my hunch will be confirmed by hard facts which are now concealed from the public. Be that as it may there is really no denying the fact that the regimes which were backed by Washington over all these years are now collapsing one after the other. They collapse because they do not have the support of their own people and because they continue to exist only on the strength of United States backing. The official silence by the U.S. media on this score is, I said before, very eloquent in itself. It proves that placing stakes on some unpopular gory dictatorship which has become a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy is doomed to failure by the progress of history.

BEIJING 'WORRIED' BY SOVIET ANTIHEGEMONISM INITIATIVE

LD102332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] We present for your attention a commentary by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov:

One can describe Beijing's reaction as nervous and irritated to the USSR's proposal to include as an urgent and important issue the subject of the nonadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations in the agenda of the 34th United Nations General Assembly Session taking place in New York.

First of all XINHUA tried to claim that the matter of hegemonism put forward by the USSR to the United Nations did not attract any attention so to speak, that it was received almost indifferently at the forum of nations. But this is at a time when the majority of participants in the discussion which has developed at the United Nations stress the exceptional importance of the given problem. Having realized that it would not work to discredit the Soviet initiative with a direct propagandist attack, Beijing tried a different tactic. It submitted its own draft resolution on the given matter to the General Assembly's First Committee, having declared that if anyone at all was guilty of hegemonism, it was only the superpowers. So here, it seems, is where Beijing is leading to. Here is the channel into which it would like to draw the problem being discussed in the United Nations.

But at whom, one asks, are these maneuvers aimed? Representatives of UN member-states, in discussing the question of hegemonism, start not with the Maoist concept of superpowers, but with the fact that hegemonism is the direct antipode of equality of states and peoples and that the policy of hegemonism, which is particularly clearly presented to the United Nations in the Soviet draft resolution on the given matter, is the desire of certain states to dominate others, the desire for world domination. It is in this, and not in the far-fetched Maoist schemes, that the essence or core of the problem lies. If one views the given matter from this position, it will become quite obvious that in the world arena at present, there is only one big power, apart from the United States which openly carries out a policy of hegemonism. This is precisely China.

In striving to implement its big power schemes, Beijing does not disdain any methods--political and economic pressure and blackmail. Every now and again, it puts weaponry into operation with criminal thoughtlessness. In 1956, the Chinese leadership tried to acquire 170,000 sq km of Burmese territory by force. In 1959, over 130,000 sq km of Indian lands became the object of Maoist ambitions. In 1974, Chinese militarists seized the Paracel Islands by force. In February 1979, China unleashed open armed aggression against Socialist Vietnam. Now, Beijing, having given itself the right to aggression, is issuing threats of teaching this sovereign country a new lesson. Is this not hegemonism in practice? Such are the facts. Against their background, it is becoming clear why Beijing is so worried by the support lent by UN members to the initiative of the Soviet Union calling on the states of the world to adopt an unambiguous position with respect to hegemonism--to condemn it decisively.

OHIRA'S PRESS CONFERENCE, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS REPORTED

LD101624 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 10, TASS--Japanese are in for new economic difficulties and they will have to tighten their belts--such is the keynote of the statements made by Prime Minister M. Ohira at the first press conference here today, after the formation by him of a new cabinet of ministers. Answering questions by newsmen, M. Ohira stressed the inevitability of a significant rise in taxes already in the second half of the current fiscal year (October-March). He also predicted a substantial rise in prices, above all, on oil products.

Referring to the situation in Japan, the prime minister, who is also chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party admitted that its policy came under sharp criticism by voters during the recent parliamentary elections. Noting the shaky positions of the Liberal Democrats in parliament where they possess but an insignificant majority, M. Ohira pointed to the need of cooperation with the opposition parties and even went as far as promising the new liberal club, which has the closest spiritual affinity with the Liberal-Democratic Party, place in the government.

Today's statement of the prime minister at the press conference indicates that the ruling party is facing an unparalleled crisis and, in this situation, is forced to resort to political manoeuvring. This, probably, partly accounts for the fact that M. Ohira who is heading the new cabinet of ministers has in effect made no mention of the foreign policy problems of his country limiting himself to stating his intentions to visit to PRC in mid-December as well as Australia and New Zealand at the beginning of the next year.

On the whole, the prime minister's statements confirm the appraisal of the local news analysts that the new government is facing serious problems stemming from the economic difficulties and discord within the Liberal-Democratic Party.

CONTINUING POLITICAL REPRESSION IN ROK NOTED

LD132250 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 13, TASS--The Seoul authorities continue repressions against any forms of political dissent. According to reports from the South Korean capital, 74 people have been arrested there since the beginning of October on the standard charge of anti-state activities and participation in banned organizations.

U.S.-ROK GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC TALKS REPORTED

LD111559 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from South Korea, U.S.-South Korean government conference has opened in Seoul on problems of bilateral trade and economic relations. It will discuss the prospects facing the South Korean economy, which is suffering a deep crisis, and also questions relating to the broadening of American support for Seoul. Uneasy about the unstable situation in the south of the Korean Peninsula, which threatens the interests of American monopolies in the area, Washington is striving by means of direct military interference and generous financial backing to extend the life of the antipopular regime.

LD102234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

COMMENT ON PRC MACHINATIONS ON INDIAN BORDER

LD132339 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Over the past couple of years certain shifts in Beijing's policy towards India have become apparent. The Chinese leaders seemed to smile warmly when they welcomed the Indian delegation to the talks on normalizing relations between the two countries. At the talks they expressed their willingness to normalize relations with India and the Indians responded positively to what seemed to be a genuine initiative on the part of Beijing. But it soon became apparent that the goodwill shown by India did not bring any tangible results. The Chinese side took no practical steps towards solving the territorial disputes between the two countries. Worse still, while the Indian delegation was in Beijing China launched an aggressive attack on Vietnam, a country which maintains friendly relations with India. The majority of Indian observers point out that the ostensible gestures of peace by the Chinese leadership are but a cover up of their hegemonistic policy of expansion deeply alien to India. Beijing has so far shown no intention of abandoning that policy. On the contrary China has made an attempt to incorporate rapprochement with India into the framework of that policy.

For instance Beijing still supports the secessionists in northwest India despite the promise made in February to cease their support for them. The escalation of their subversive activities coincided with a difficult time in the recent history of India, the eve of early parliamentary elections. China is reported to be continuing her war preparations in the areas bordering on India and in the territories annexed from India. China has been building strategic highways in Tibet and the district of Aksai Chin annexed from India. It has built the strategic Karakoram Highway.

As the observer of THE TIMES OF INDIA (Ravi Ritchie) has said, all this gives China a link with the coast of the Indian Ocean and an opportunity to mass 36 divisions on the Indian border on very short notice. The Indian press reports that China has accumulated vast military supplies in Tibet, enough for at least 20 Chinese divisions on the offensive. THE PATRIOT has reported that the Chinese started building another highway parallel to the Karakoram Highway. Few people in India now have doubts as to the nature of China's preparations on the borders.

AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN TRANSFERRED TO OTHER WORK

LD091249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 79 p 6 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Comrade Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Puzanov has been relieved of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in connection with his transfer to other work.

VIETNAMESE ECONOMIC AID TO KAMPUCHEA NOTED

LD132254 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 13, TASS--Two harbours, seven motor roads and 30 ferries were repaired in Kampuchea with the help of people living in towns and provinces of the south of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Vietnamese transport workers helped in the repair of hundreds of kilometres of railway tracks and threw seven bridges across rivers. Transport enterprises of Ho Chi Minh City carried by land, river and sea tens of thousands of tons of equipment, hundred of thousands of tons of foodstuffs and prime necessities to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

VIETNAMESE JOURNALIST WRITES ON SOVIET AID, COOPERATION

LD131649 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 46, signed to press on 2 November 1979 publishes on page 21 a 1,200-word Hanoi dispatch from Kha Dang, member of the editorial collegium of NHAN DAN, organ of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, under the headline "Vietnam is Building and Fighting." The article, pegged to the 3 November anniversary of the USSR-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty, outlines progress made in Vietnam in the economy and agriculture and goes on to note that cooperation between Vietnam and the USSR and other socialist countries "will always be one of the decisive factors in the Vietnamese revolution." Kha Dang acknowledges Soviet help "in our country's difficult days" and notes the main areas of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation. He states that Vietnam "can and does make a worthy contribution to the development of cooperation within CEMA."

ADMIRAL YASAKOV, PHAM VAN DONG MEET IN HAIPHONG

LD130943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Capt 2d Class V. Polishchuk report under general headline: "Solidarity Strengthening"]

[Text] Haiphong, 7 November--Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and Vietnamese prime minister, has received Vice Adm N.Ya. Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet. A detachment of USSR Navy ships have arrived in the port of Haiphong under Vice Adm N.Ya. Yasakov's command on an official friendly visit in connection with the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the first anniversary of the signing of the USSR-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty.

The Soviet seamen laid wreaths at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and on monument to servicemen who fell in the struggle for Vietnam's freedom and independence.

Giap Van Cuong, commander of the Vietnamese Navy, presented the personnel of the missile cruiser Admiral Fokin with a Red Banner with the inscription: "May the Combat Solidarity Between the Vietnamese and Soviet Navies Strengthen Forever!"

A rally was held in honor of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the first anniversary of the signing of the USSR-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty. Welcoming the Soviet seamen, Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly Standing Committee, expressed confidence that the friendship between the fraternal states--Vietnam and the Soviet Union--will develop and strengthen for the sake of building socialism and communism.

Haiphong residents are visiting the Soviet warships. A concert by the Red Banner Pacific Fleet Song and Dance Ensemble has been staged successfully.

ALIYEV RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR ON VISIT TO BAKU

LD131239 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] On 24 October G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received Kazimierz Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union, who is in Baku.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev expressed satisfaction that the guest had come to Azerbaijan and noted that the fraternal friendship between the USSR and Poland and the cooperation between the two countries in all areas--and primarily the sphere of party, economic and cultural ties--are successfully developing and strengthening.

Azerbaijan's working people, like all Soviet people, he said, sincerely rejoice at the successes that the Polish people are achieving in socialist building under the leadership of the PZPR and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Edward Gierek. We are confident that you will come to the upcoming PZPR congress with new achievements in sociopolitical life and the economy. We want to see Poland a still more prosperous socialist state.

It will soon be 35 years since the end of World War II, in which our countries' peoples made tremendous sacrifices. The great victory over Hitlerite Germany and our joint struggle against the occupiers--a struggle in whose crucible the socialist camp emerged--are the foundation and historical roots of our friendship. Soviet Azerbaijan is making its contribution to further consolidating it and deepening socialist integration.

Speaking of the fruitful results of the close cooperation at every level between the CPSU and the PZPR, Comrade Aliyev particularly stressed the great role that the meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Edward Gierek, which have become traditional, play in developing the fraternal relations between the Soviet and Polish peoples and the two countries' communists.

Comrade Aliyev told of Azerbaijan's great successes during the 9th and 10th 5-year plans. These have been possible, he stressed, thanks to the selfless labor of the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia and the tremendous aid and constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev himself for the further blossoming of Soviet Azerbaijan.

Unanimously approving and supporting the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, our country's working people feel a tremendous sense of pride that the USSR firmly travels Lenin's path, accomplishing ever-new achievements in communist building, and is increasingly strengthening its international positions and friendship with the socialist countries. We see the fact that detente has become the dominant factor in international life and that, despite the intrigues by reactionary forces, the wheel of history is turning toward peaceful coexistence and the peoples' security as a success for the foreign policy of our state, which acts in the struggle for peace in a single formation with all the socialist community countries.

G.A. Aliyev wished the fraternal Polish people new successes and expressed the confidence that the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Poland will strengthen and develop in the name of the unfading ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

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EASTERN EUROPE

Edmund Makuch, counselor at the Polish Embassy to the USSR, T.A. Tairova, Azerbaijan SSR minister of foreign affairs, and N.A. Akhundov, executive of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, participated in the conversation.

NOVIKOV DISCUSSES MACHINE-BUILDING COOPERATION IN YUGOSLAVIA

LD091059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Soviet-Yugoslav Cooperation"]

[Text] Belgrade, 5 November--A Soviet delegation headed by V.N. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was in Yugoslavia 30 October through 5 November at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government. The delegation held talks with G. Ubiparip, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council. A conversation took place between the Soviet delegation head and V. Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

During the meetings the sides considered questions of further developing the economic cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia in the machine-building sphere. The talks were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

CPSU PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD061619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Return of Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by P.A. Amolskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department was in Yugoslavia 25 October through 1 November in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia]. The delegation had talks in the LCY Central Committee and visited the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, where they familiarized themselves with the activity of LCY organizations and leadership organs in fulfilling the 11th LCY Congress decisions.

The delegation was received by S. Durutovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES USSR FOR MONGOLIA

LD061053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Departure of Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of Yugoslav parliamentarians headed by D. Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, which was in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, departed from Irkutsk for Mongolia by air on 23 October.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR BADRUS HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD061105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Press Conference at Embassy"]

[Text] G. Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a press conference on 24 October in connection with the forthcoming 12th RCP Congress.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DERIDES 'NUCLEAR STUPOR' OF FRG COMMENTATOR

LD091459 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[T. Yemelyanov article: "In a Nuclear Stupor"]

[Text] Mr Adelbert Weinstein, reserve colonel in the Bundeswehr and military-political commentator of the FRG's main bourgeois paper--the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE--is upset. Once again--for the umpteenth time in his life--he has put his foot in it! Only a year and a half ago Weinstein enthusiastically welcomed the appointment of the West German General G. Schmueckle as deputy supreme allied commander, NATO forces Europe: At last, he wrote, "an outstanding officer has taken up a post which befits him."

There were two reasons for Weinstein's delight. First, because one of the Bundeswehr generals had at last managed to break into the highest echelon of the aggressive NATO bloc military leadership. Second, because this same Schmueckle had proved to be a vehement advocate of equipping the Bundeswehr with nuclear weapons, in particular neutron weapons. A. Weinstein wholly shares General Schmueckle's credo which he expounded a few years ago in the article "Transformation of the Apocalypse, or Reflections on Europe as a Field of Military Operations" with the use of nuclear weapons, of course.

The reason for Weinstein's present chagrin is the official news of the impending removal of G. Schmueckle from his lofty post in NATO and his dispatch into retirement. Hopes for the dissemination--or maybe even the implementation?--of the military-political strategy which Weinstein himself has been elaborating and advocating for many years now have been dashed.

This Adelbert Weinstein has for a long time now considered himself as a strategist both on a personal and state level. But it is only natural--having started his military career in the ordinary ranks of Hitler's army, he quickly worked his way up to the rank of major, and at the height of the war when he was 28 years old he entered the General Staff, which developed and implemented--as far as circumstances allowed--the Fuehrer's ideas for achieving world dominance--ideas which enthralled Weinstein.

But alas, Weinstein was thoroughly unlucky: In 1944, when the "Third Reich" was beginning to fall to pieces under the blows of Soviet troops, Weinstein was sent to the academy for advanced training. And--so is fate!--he did not manage to get through the course, before absolutely everything collapsed. The academy, Hitler's General Staff, the Reich--planned to last 1,000 years by Hitler but which still had more than 988 years to run--and the fuehrer himself, all ceased to exist. Adelbert Weinstein had to take to his heels in order to save his bacon. Hereupon he was truly overcome by fear and despondency--how to go on living, what and whom was he to serve?

But from those very Russians who brought the Hitler military machine to destruction, Weinstein borrowed a proverb, which then directly inspired him: It turns out that for every beaten person there are two unbeaten ones. "However, much I myself am beaten," Weinstein thought, "there is no way I can lose." And he brightened up. Especially as after some time had elapsed the battalions began to march again through Western Germany--this time Bundeswehr battalions--and many beaten generals like Halder, Guderian and Manstein took up their pens and began to write books about how and why they were beaten, no longer stressing the military might of the USSR but rather "General Frost". [paragraph continues]

But some others--no less beaten--decided to have another go and took up their old trade--they took up commanding posts in the Bundeswehr--for instance people like Heusinger and Speidel.

And then Weinstein thought: "And what about me, am I any worse than the others then? Especially as I underwent advanced training at the end of the war." There he was back on his horse, and not even as a major, as under Hitler, but as a lieutenant colonel of the Bundeswehr (and later a full colonel). A new master was found--and what a one he was, Franz Josef Strauss. The old masters were outclassed. They had wanted "merely" to conquer the Soviet Union and raze to the ground "only" Moscow and Leningrad. But this one--Oho!-- was prepared, back in 1956, as he declared, to totally "wipe the state of the Soviet Union off the map", so that no trace remained. And not just the Soviet Union. "By the end of our generation's lifetime" Strauss declared, "there must remain no trace of communism on earth."

So fortune at last turned its face toward Weinstein. He even succeeded in getting into the circle of personal friends of the new "strong man". Exercising the rights of a friend he one day put the question to his new idol: But how is it to be done--how are we to wipe the USSR from the map? To which he received a reply of military-style precision--"type A, B and C weapons (Nuclear, Bacteriological and Chemical--T.Ye.) must be brought to the forefront. The Bundeswehr must be equipped with these modern types of weapons. . . only such an army will become an effective instrument in the hands of a politicians!."

Weinstein was delighted. In order to be in a position to contribute his bit to the fulfillment of these demands, he asked to be sent for new advanced training--on the latest lines. His request was granted. They sent Adelbert on the "NATO college" short-term courses. There he was finally imbued by the "nuclear spirit" and became a fervent worshipper of nuclear strategy. True, no longer as a member of the General Staff but on the staff of the main bourgeois paper, the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, where for more than 20 years now, as military correspondent he has been crying out for the equipping of the Bundeswehr with nuclear warheads.

From the pages of the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE which is closely connected with the FRG military industrial complex, Weinstein widely advocates a "preventative war" against the USSR using nuclear weapons. Moreover, Weinstein sees the Bundeswehr as the main force in this war--he dreams of revenge for 1945, for the devastation of Hitler's Wehrmacht, for his fears of that time. "The Federal Republic of Germany," Weinstein pontificates, "has become the most powerful military force on the continent." That being so, "It is evidently necessary to create within NATO a triple directorate of nuclear powers, in which West Germans will participate as the state best equipped with conventional weapons." Again: "The West German Air Force must renounce fighter squadrons and create high quality . . . bomber forces, which will carry nuclear bombs."

If you read between the lines of Weinstein's writings you will see that the old incurable disease from which the newly newfound "nuclear herald" suffers is getting worse. But one of his former teachers at the academy long ago made the diagnosis that Weinstein never "had any flair for logic"--so he said.

However with Weinstein this is not the only sickness--in addition he has a mania for trying to reach the whole of Western Europe how ultimately "it is possible to smash the Russians". Let us say frankly that Adelbert Weinstein is immodest above his station. He could even have learned from Field Marshall General Paulus.

A famous Soviet writer recently related this episode: When Paulus was led as a witness into the hall where the international Nuremberg tribunal which was trying the main war criminals was in session, one of the lawyers acting for the former Hitlerite leaders asked: "Tell me, witness Friedrich Paulus, is it true that you--a former field marshal general of the Reich Army--now teach in the academy for higher officers of your opponents...?" Paulus considered the question put to him with unconcealed contempt and replies: "This is a lie. The outcome of the war evidences the fact that I would not have been invited to teach even in a school of Red Army noncommissioned officers." There is logic in this, but not Weinstein-style logic.

Colonel Weinstein is in a nuclear stupor. These days he is vehemently fighting for the new American medium-range nuclear missiles, which the United States intends to deploy in Western Europe, primarily on FRG territory. Adelbert exults--at last! Now there will be, on West German soil too, weapons targeted directly against the USSR. It does not matter that General Schmuckle is leaving; in his place as deputy supreme commander of NATO armed forces Europe, another West German general [as published], Guenter Luther--a kindred spirit of Schmuckle and Weinstein--is being appointed to the control panel housing the nuclear "button."

But one thing that Weinstein is not taking into account is that nuclear stupor is a dangerous, a very dangerous sickness.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES BRITISH CP CONGRESS

LD131459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text of the greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee to the 36th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain]

[Text] To the 36th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB].

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 36th CPGB Congress and all party members.

Soviet people follow with profound sympathy the British communists' struggle in defense of the vital interests of the British working people and against the antipopular policy of big capital and values highly the CPGB's traditional solidarity with all forces opposed to imperialism, neocolonialism and preparations for war and in favor of peace and social progress. Your congress is taking place in an atmosphere where communists, the workers movement and all democrats are again faced very acutely with the question of stepping up efforts and rallying forces so as to prevent the implementation of NATO's militarist designs, which plan a new round in the arms race--a new round which threatens to reverse all that has been achieved in the course of detente.

We wish the fraternal CPGB ideological and organizational rallying on a Marxist-Leninist, internationalist basis, strengthening of its ties with the masses and successes in the struggle for peace and socialism for its motherland's benefit.

Long live the CPGB!

Long live the friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Britain!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

[signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

COMMENTARY NOTES POTENTIALS, DIFFICULTIES IN RELATIONS WITH GREECE

LD140551 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Sergey Kazakov commentary]

[Excerpts] The results of the visit of the Greek prime minister to the Soviet Union, the very course of the talks, show that as regards the advance of Soviet-Greek relations there remains considerable potential. In the interest of the peoples of the Soviet Union and of Greece and building on what has already been achieved, we must go further in consolidating relations between our countries in several fields.

However, it would not be right to claim that in the relations between our countries all the difficulties from the period of the cold war have been eliminated. Both inside Greece and outside its borders there are active forces which are trying to overshadow the time-tested traditional, historic ties of friendship of our peoples while at the same time pushing Greece into the orbit of the policy which is directed against the Soviet Union. The reactionary right in Greece, supported by the Pentagon and the NATO leadership, is trying to scare the Greeks with the criticism that, allegedly, as a result of improved relations with the Soviet Union, Athens would be forced to make concessions adversely affecting national interests. This is done with particular zeal by the newspaper ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS, which is also trying to undermine the confidence of the Greeks in the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, Sergey Kazakov stresses.

The same aim is served by the activity of the anticommunist institute of the Mediterranean, headquartered in Athens. In material it published on the occasion of the visit to the Soviet Union of the Greek prime minister, the institute tried to belittle the importance of the visit and also to distort the results of the talks Karamanlis had in Moscow.

However, all these vain efforts cannot obstruct the mutual desire of the Soviet Union and Greece to strengthen and develop their relations, particularly as there are no contentious issues between the Soviet Union and Greece which could prevent broad cooperation between our countries. The Soviet-Greek declaration signed during the course of the visit of Konstandinos Karamanlis to the Soviet Union is a most important document which lays down the basic directions of this cooperation. The implementation of this declaration corresponds to the interests of the development of good-neighborly relations between our countries. The consolidation of mutual trust, the deepening of the process of detente, and of the consolidation of stability and the atmosphere of mutual trust in Europe. In the meeting with Konstandinos Karamanlis, Leonid Brezhnev stated that the Soviet Union has no other policy toward Greece apart from the policy of rapprochement, of cooperation and of friendship. The peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece are related through century-old ties of history and culture and the experience of the (?tradition of) struggle against foreign invaders. All this constitutes an important foundation for the further development of good-neighborly relations between our two countries, our commentator Sergey Kazakov concludes.

MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL AUSTRIAN-SOVIET TRADE REVIEWED

DW141012 Moscow in German to Austria 1709 GMT 13 Nov 79 DW

[From the program "Selected for You"]

[Text] The committee on cooperation between the Soviet Chamber of Industry and Commerce and the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce held its 4th routine meeting in Moscow.

This committee, which was founded in 1972, is to promote the development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Austria. It participates in the organization of exhibitions and fairs, symposia, meetings of experts of various industrial branches and the implementation of other measures in this field.

An extremely important form of economic cooperation between our countries undoubtedly is the mutually beneficial trade which will have a volume of over 700 million rubles this year, as was stated at the meeting of the committees. According to Soviet statistics the growth rate of Austrian supplies to the Soviet Union this year will (slightly) exceed the increase in Soviet exports to Austria. As the participants in the committee meeting noted, the present certain [word indistinct] of the Soviet Union in trade with Austria primarily is attributable to the purchase of goods which are important for Austria's economy such as crude oil, oil products and natural gas. By the way, these goods presently account for roughly 75 percent of Soviet exports to Austria which continues being interested in increasing imports of these goods.

It was stressed at the recent meeting of the Soviet-Austrian committee on cooperation that the real conditions for the further development of the goods turnover will also have to be created by way of developing such forms of economic cooperation as industrial cooperation, the conclusion of longterm agreements on the basis of compensation and the further intensification of the exchange of information. In the program adopted for the years 1980 and 1981 a regular distribution of periodicals and publications on industry and foreign trade and on the work of firms, chambers of trade and other organizations is envisaged in both countries. The committee also plans to organize a collective exhibition of Soviet organizations at the Vienna 1980 fall fair as well as the participation of Austrian firms in the forthcoming international exhibitions in the Soviet Union on health protection and electrical engineering. In addition, a week of Austrian science and technology will be held in Moscow in 1981.

MORO MURDER PART OF 'REACTION' PLOT TO KEEP CP FROM POWER

LD131806 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Rome, November 13, TASS--An important result was achieved in the investigation of the biggest political crime in Italy's history, the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro. According to the expert findings published here, the former chairman of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party had been killed from a submachine gun that was discovered at the apartment of members of the terrorist organisation "Red Brigades" V. Morucci and A. Faranda. It was also established that a judge in Rome had been killed from the same submachine gun, and the same weapon had been used in attempts on the life of other persons. The leader of the Christian Democratic Party was killed almost 18 months ago. In the opinion of the democratic circles, this crime was part of the subversive plan of the reaction aimed at creating tension in Italy and preventing the Communist Party from participating in political guidance of the state. As a result of a lengthy search, the police managed to arrest some members of the "Red Brigades", to discover large consignments of weapons and munitions. But the law enforcement bodies are still incapable of rendering completely harmless the terrorist organisation. This is seen from the fact that attempts at assassinations, arson and other crimes continue in different towns of Italy. A few days ago, the police arrested in the populated locality Ortona three terrorists with portable rocket launchers. It is believed that they were preparing a major subversive action.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 'ARAFAT'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Comments on Relations

LD132348 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Interview with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, conducted by Moscow Radio reporter Andrey Popov during 'Arafat visit to the USSR. Date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the importance of this visit and its connection with strengthening relations with the Soviet Union, particularly in these difficult times?

[Answer] Before I answer that question, I would like to complete my answer to your first question [as heard]. The PLO, which is in the center of this atmosphere, plays a prominent and important role alongside all the progressive, democratic and upright forces of our Arab nation. Thus, the PLO shoulders a basic, militant responsibility in this struggle against this plan and against the enemies of our Arab nation. This does not mean that our struggle is limited. We advocate that this struggle should intensify and that we should take more firm steps to eliminate the sources of imperialist-Zionist aggression in our Arab region and stand up to all the imperialist, Zionist and colonialist plots.

The PLO is playing a basic role. It is the basic role played by Palestinian strugglers everywhere regardless of whether they are inside or outside the occupied territory. Despite all that it has had to endure and despite all the blows from every direction by these ferocious enemies, the Palestinian revolution is proud of the fact that it shoulders at this particular time a militant responsibility in the frontline trench, not only in defense of the Arab nation or the Palestinian people but in defense of everything progressive, democratic and upright throughout the world.

I am paying this visit to this friendly country--the country of the great Lenin--the country which supports the just cause of the Palestinian people with all its strength.

Comrade Brezhnev has said some famous words about the just cause of the Palestinian people. I will never forget those words. I said to him that the Palestinian people, who number only 4 million people, are confronting this ferocious onslaught. He replied: No, the Palestinian people and the Soviet people represent 264 million people when combined. I will never forget these words. This shows the meaning of the relationship which exists between ourselves and our friends and allies--the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

From here, I say--I do not want to explain at length--that this visit is one of the most important visits I have paid because it stems from the difficult and dangerous (?equation) which the imperialists and Zionists have been trying to impose on the area. But because of our firm and steadfast stand and the sacrifices of our fighters and the courageous, friendly, firm and principled stand of the Soviet Union--its people, party and leadership and ultimately, the personal attitude of Comrade Brezhnev toward the Palestinian people--we have managed to oppose it. This attitude is contained in the friendly Soviet Union's position which states that there can never be a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East unless the inalienable national legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including their right to return to their homeland, their right to self-determination and their right to the establishment of an independent state on their national soil, are upheld.

I can say that this visit stems from these intimate, friendly and allied bases.

'Arafat Interview

LD141026 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--We are proud of the relations of friendship and complete mutual understanding that have developed between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Soviet Union. The present visit by the PLO delegation to Moscow and the friendly conversation which we had here became another confirmation of the strength of Palestinian-Soviet relations. We are deeply grateful for the warm greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The greetings were conveyed to us during the conversation by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent before departure from Moscow.

During the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, with Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, secretary of the CPSU CC, we had an opportunity to discuss in detail questions of the latest development of events in the Middle East. Special attention was devoted to necessity of ensurance of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine including its right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state of its own, and to the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the schemings of imperialism and reaction which try to impose on them the notorious policy of separate deals and so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee went on to say.

The Palestinian people is now living through one of the most dangerous stages of its struggle. The Israeli aggressors, using most up-to-date types of weapons, including those banned by international conventions, seek to physically do away with the Palestinian resistance movement. This is exemplified by the latest developments in Lebanon where thousands of innocent peaceful people both Palestinians and Lebanese die at the hand of the Israeli military. We struggle for our national emancipation and therefore we are glad that our struggle finds understanding and support in the land of the great Lenin, the people of which was the first to indicate the way to a genuine national emancipation and independence, Yasir 'Arafat emphasized.

The help which the Soviet Union renders to the embattled Arab peoples serves as a stimulus to us in the struggle against world imperialism and Zionism. The Palestinians hold in respect and sympathize with the Soviet people's struggle for universal peace and the security of the peoples, for consolidation of the process of easing international tensions, for elimination of the seats of international tensions, including those in the Middle East, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee pointed out.

We hold that the friendship between the Arab people of Palestine and the people of the Soviet Union will continue to grow in strength and scope, Yasir 'Arafat said in conclusion.

Departure From Moscow

LD140442 Moscow TASS in English 0429 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, left Moscow today. He stayed in Moscow as head of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to conduct talks with Soviet leaders.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN SITUATION

Denial of Media Distortion

ID131945 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 13 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, November 13, TASS--TASS commentator Konstantin Ivanov writes:

A Washington POST correspondent in Moscow has deluded both his editors and readers. He asserted that the Soviet mass media conduct malicious attacks at the United States' position in connection with the aggravation of the Iranian-American relations. The author of this assertion relies in his fabrications on reports, which are, in his words, drawn from the Soviet press. Meanwhile, and any unbiased reader can be convinced in this, news media in the Soviet Union give an actual account of the developments guided by the striving for objectiveness so that the Soviet people get familiarized with the viewpoint of both sides.

Does the colleague from Washington POST think that the monopoly for covering developments in the world belongs to him, his newspaper, American mass media? What would the American press say if, following the same logic, mass media of the Soviet Union or any other country would claim similar monopoly?

By creating a wrong notion among the American readers about reports in the Soviet press, the author of the dispatch in Washington POST breaches the basic journalistic ethics. The United States knows the true position of the Soviet Union with regard to the question of observing norms and principles of international law. We are convinced that it is also known to the American public. The Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that these norms and principles are relative to any situation.

In this very spirit the present developments are covered in the Soviet Union. This is the way all Soviet mass media means, including TASS, regard these events. We would like to reaffirm it by this rejoinder.

U.S.-Iranian Relations

ID131712 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 13 Nov 79 ID

[Excerpts] Washington, November 13, TASS--The aggravation of American-Iranian relations remains in the center of attention of White House. As stated by a high-placed representative of the administration, "the government is working on this problem 24 hours a day".

The American press carries incendiary calls to "toughen" relations with Iran and to subject it to an economic boycott. The Washington POST writes that in the present crisis the United States could pressure Iran along many directions. For instance, the paper continues, the United States could clamp an embargo on the delivery to Iran of foodstuffs and spares for American equipment, and also freeze Iranian assets in American banks.

Tehran, November 13, TASS--The local television has announced the decision of the Islamic Revolutionary Council to cease exporting Iranian oil to the United States. As stated by member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, Executive Director of the national radio and television S. Qotbzadeh, this decision was taken several days ago. Touching on threats sounding in the United States to declare an economic boycott of Iran, he recalled that Washington had subjected Cuba to a similar blockade and that this had failed to produce the expected results.

The actions of the United States are incapable of breaking the Iranian people's determination to continue the struggle against imperialism. S. Qotbzadeh stressed.

Iran's Acting Foreign Minister Bani Sadr said at a meeting with heads of foreign diplomatic missions that to settle the Iranian-American crisis the United States should extradite the former shah, return to the Iranian people the tremendous financial and material means brought by him to the United States and renounce interference in the country's internal affairs. This is a lawful and just demand of our people, he stressed.

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1100 GMT on 13 Nov adds that: "In his meeting with foreign ambassadors in Tehran, Bani Sadr condemned U.S. interference in Iran's affairs and its protection of the deposed shah, who is guilty of several crimes against the people."]

Moscow Persian Report

NC131923 in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 13 Nov 79 NC

[Text] U.S. President Carter has decided to stop the import of Iranian oil as a result of the Iranian student occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran with 60 Americans being held as hostages. In his conversation with the Vatican envoy, Khomeyni said that the hostages' lives are not in any danger. The students demand that the deposed shah who is residing in New York be extradited for trial. In its turn Iran announced that it is cutting off oil exports to the United States, this decision by the Islamic Revolutionary Council having been taken prior to Carter's announcement.

Letter to Security Council

LD131652 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 13, TASS--Radio Tehran announced today that Iran demanded the convocation of a meeting of the Security Council. In an open letter to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, it is stressed that the United States is seeking to bring about war and that threat overhangs Iran's security and peace in the region.

The letter says further that in order to solve the problems connected with the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the holding of hostages, Iran wishes, first of all, that the United States should, at least, agree to the investigation by an international commission of the guilt of the overthrown shah and should recognize the results of this investigation, and, second, that the property and funds appropriated by the former shah, by the members of his family and officials of the overthrown regime should be returned to Iran.

The letter calls the attention of the United Nations secretary general to an anti-Iranian campaign launched in the USA, to arrests of Iranian citizens, raids on the Iranian diplomatic representations in the USA and requests measures to be taken to stop this "war psychosis".

The United States has sent the aircraft-carrier Midway to the Arabian Sea from Kenya's shores, a Pentagon's spokesman has said. The destroyer Knox and frigate Parsons are also heading there from the Seychelles Islands. The combat ships are to hold there military exercises jointly with the British fleet. The Pentagon spokesman has noted that the flag-ship La Salle and the frigate Furor continue its presence in the Persian Gulf.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1630 GMT on 13 Nov adds that: "Iran has asked the United Nations to convene a meeting of the Security Council. In an open letter to UN Secretary General Waldheim, acting head of the Iranian Foreign Ministry Bani Sadr alluded to the necessity for such a step as the peace of Iran and of the region is endangered. In this letter, which was broadcast by Radio Tehran, he touches on the fate of the 60 American hostages whom Iranian students have been holding in the U.S. Embassy for about a week, pointing out that previously the students had made the release of the hostages conditional upon the extradition of the former shah. He added that the hostages will be released on condition that the United States at least consents to an investigation of the deposed shah's crimes."]

IRAQ PROTESTS TO IRAN ON CONSULATE CLOSING

LD121916 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, November 12, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of Iraq has issued a protest against Iran's decision to close the Iraqi General Consulate in the city of Al-Muhammar [Khorramshahr].

FATAH LEADER'S PRAISE OF SOVIET SUPPORT CITED

LD112346 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, November 11, TASS--The Soviet Union is the stronghold of the Arab peoples in their struggle against designs of American imperialism, said member of the leadership of the Palestine Fatah organisation, Salah Khalaf, in an interview to the newspaper TISHRIN.

Giving support to the national liberation movements, the USSR consistently advocates full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, for ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Arab Palestinian people. A further consolidation of many-sided Soviet-Arab relations will serve the cause of struggle against conspiracies of Zionism and imperialism, said Salah Khalaf.

Touching upon the coming Arab summit conference, he has emphasised that the forum is bound to take decisions aimed at frustrating the Camp David deal and plans of the so-called "administrative autonomy" for the population of the Israeli-occupied Arab lands, at deepening the isolation of the present Egyptian regime.

SOVIET-ALGERIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

LD112128 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, November 11, TASS--The fifth meeting of the permanent intergovernmental Soviet-Algerian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has opened here. The Soviet section of the commission is headed by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Speaking at a plenary meeting Mohamed Hadj Yala, chairman of the Algerian section of the commission and minister of finance of Algeria, said that his country is willing to broaden economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union because it is in the interest of Algeria's development along socialist lines.

The commission is to discuss questions of Algerian-Soviet cooperation and its prospects in the fields of metallurgy, agriculture, housing construction, power production, personnel training, sea transport and other economic spheres.

PLO RESPONSIBILITY FOR LISBON ATTACK DENIED

LD131917 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1855 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 13 November (TASS)--The Palestine Liberation Organization has nothing to do with today's attack on the Israeli ambassador in Lisbon. The aim of this terrorist action is clear: To worsen Palestinian-Portuguese relations, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is staying here, stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

Imperialism and Zionism are trying with all their might to compromise the Palestinian resistance movement, he stressed. The warm and cordial reception afforded to the representatives of the Palestinians by the Portuguese public and the government of the country during the recent World Congress of Solidarity with the Arab Peoples, together with the success of that forum, provokes the wrath of the enemies of the Palestinian revolution. They are striving to bring to naught those positive results achieved at the Lisbon congress. It is precisely for this reason that reaction has chosen Portugal to carry out this terrorist act which was directed against the Palestinian and Portuguese peoples and against all the democratic forces who at the congress proclaimed their solidarity with the just struggle of the Arabs for the granting of their lawful rights, the PLO executive chairman stressed.

OCCUPIED CITIES MAYORS RESIGN IN PROTEST OVER ISRAELI ACTIONS

LD132248 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 13, TASS--The mayors of seven Arab towns on Israel-occupied territories resigned in protest against the arrest of Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaka and the intention of the Israeli authorities to deport him to a "neighbouring Arab country."

Announcing his resignation, the mayor of Ramallah, Karim Halaf, emphasized that Tel Aviv wanted to get rid of Bassam Shaka because he was sharply opposing the Israeli plans of so-called "administrative autonomy" which the Israeli authorities seek to impose upon the Arab people of Palestine. "We all are against these plans and will continue our struggle," the Ramallah mayor said.

NEGEV DESERT AIRBASES STRENGTHEN U.S. MIDEAST PRESENCE

LD131006 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 13, TASS--The construction of two air force bases, effected with United States assistance in the Negev Desert in Israel, must be completed early in 1982, spokesmen of Israel's Ministry of Defence announced in Tel Aviv. The two military airfields will begin operating shortly before the final withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula they occupied.

The total cost of new bases will be 1.140 million dollars. The construction of military airfields in Israel which will be used by the United States Air Force is striking evidence showing that the purpose of the Camp David deal was to strengthen the American military presence in the Middle East.

FURTHER COMMENT ON LONDON RHODESIA CONFERENCE

Carrington 'Arm-Twisting'

LD132330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1004 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] London, 13 November, (TASS)--Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, has issued the latest ultimatum to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. At the Rhodesia conference taking place here he yesterday categorically demanded that the Patriotic Front fully agree in the next 2 days to the British version of organizing the period leading up to the independence of Zimbabwe. Otherwise, as is evident from Lord Carrington's statement, London intends to conclude a separate agreement with the puppet Muzorewa-Smith regime.

The British "settlement" version envisages, in particular, the sending of a British governor to Rhodesia and leaving untouched there the existing state apparatus, armed forces and police which are controlled by the racists.

The tactics of "arm-twisting," which Lord Carrington is resorting to more and more often at the talks table, are being resolutely opposed. One of the leaders of the Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo, categorically rejected the ultimatum of the British secretary saying that an agreement which does not fully take into account the interests and aspirations of the African people of Zimbabwe is out of the question.

Criticism of British Plan

LD132340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] London, 13 November, (TASS)--The House of Commons of the British Parliament has passed by 296 to 229 votes a bill submitted by the Conservative government on the basis of which London intends to recognize the puppet regime in Rhodesia and to lift the economic sanctions being applied against it. Having an overwhelming majority of seats the Conservatives have thus obtained approval for their plan for a Rhodesian "settlement" which Britain is stubbornly trying to foist on the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front at the Rhodesia conference which is taking place here. The plan envisages, in particular, the sending of a British governor to Salisbury who will govern the country in the period leading up to the "independence" of Zimbabwe, and also leaving untouched the armed forces and police controlled by the racists.

The stance of the Conservative government was sharply criticized during the debates preceding the voting. Representatives of the Labour opposition resolutely opposed the plans of the Conservatives to lift sanctions against the illegal administration in Salisbury.

Dolgov Commentary

LD132350 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Rhodesia conference continues in London in an atmosphere of sharp contradictions between Britain and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. Observer Andrey Dolgov comments: I think it would be fair to say that solution of such complicated issues as that of Rhodesia can hardly be achieved without some compromises.

It's also clear that there must be a very definite limit to such compromises when one deals with issues involving the future of a whole people, their freedom and independence. This to my mind is the view taken by the Patriotic Front. On Monday British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington gave the front leaders 48 hours for saying "yes" to the British proposals for the transitional period. That, of course, was an attempt to have the front face an ultimatum.

Speaking about the need for a compromise, it's clearly up to Britain to make a step in that direction now. The Patriotic Front has already shown a fair amount of flexibility and goodwill. The proposed British governor and his staff of advisers who are to govern Rhodesia during the transitional period cannot inspire confidence in the Patriotic Front leaders and their supporters, both in and outside Rhodesia. This is quite easy to understand. Moreover, the fact that the British plan provides for preserving the existing state administration, the police and the security forces, denies the Patriotic Front a chance of fair representation at any future elections. One can hardly expect elections to be free and fair if they are supervised by people who are fighting against Rhodesian patriots, who shoot and jail guerrillas and those who support them.

There can be no free and fair elections in Rhodesia if they are to be supervised by the present officials and the police. The presence of a most impartial British governor in the country will hardly change this basic fact. Consider, for example, the problem of security for the front leaders in their candidates during the election. Who will guarantee their security? The police, or the Selous Scout outthroats? London wants the transitional period to be limited to only 2 months. The Patriotic Front and the African countries which support it insist that it should be extended to 6 months.

What's behind these [word indistinct] proposals? The explanation seems fairly simple. All political activities of the Patriotic Front are banned in Rhodesia now. So the British just think that 2 months will not be enough for the Patriotic Front to set up its legal organizations to organize peaceful political activities, including its election campaign, and to rally all its supporters. That seems to be the obvious calculation behind the latest British ultimatum.

RESEARCH VESSELS AID IN STUDY SEYCHELLES FISHERY RESOURCES

LD140627 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1331 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] "Victoria (Seychelles Islands), 13 Nov (TASS)--TASS correspondent Geliy Skobelev reports:"

"To lay the foundations for an independent economy--this is the basic problem facing the Government of the Republic of Seychelles, a TASS correspondent was told here during a conversation with M. Ferrari, minister for planning and development of this island state in the Indian Ocean."

To provide itself with food, the state needs to encourage agricultural diversification. State farms are being set up. Fisheries are being put on an industrial footing.

"M. Ferrari noted especially the aid rendered to the young republic by the Soviet Union in studying the area's fishery resources and the rational use of them. The scientific research vessel Professor Mesyatsev and the fisheries vessel Nauka participated in this work."

A start has been made on building up industry. The government is also concerned about providing social services--housing, education and health facilities.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

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GENERAL YEPISHEV BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

LD131645 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] Havana, 10 November--A USSR military delegation headed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, has arrived here. It is here at the invitation of Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, first vice president of the republic's councils of state and ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba.

At Jose Marti International Airport the delegation was met by Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba and chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Central Political Directorate; Vice Admiral Aldo Santamaria, commander of the Revolutionary Navy, and other military leaders of the republic.

The same day Army general A.A. Yepishev and those accompanying him visited the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba where they had a talk with Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of General Staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba.

CUBAN REPORTAGE ON YEPISHEV VISIT

For Cuban reportage on the visit of the Soviet military delegation led by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, to Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 13 November Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

INTER-AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION ENDS CONFERENCE, CONDEMNS U.S.

LD131308 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Havana, November 13, TASS--United States militaristic actions in the Caribbean were stigmatized by delegates to the fourth conference of the Inter-American Bar Association which has just ended in Kingston, the capital of Jamaica. It was held under the watchword "For the right of the peoples to self-determination, independence and social progress".

In the final document, which was called the "Kingston Declaration," the conference participants called for an end to the United States military presence in the Caribbean, specifically, for the liquidation of the United States naval base in Guantanamo (Cuba). The declaration expresses solidarity with the heroic people of Puerto Rico, who are fighting for liberation from colonial dependence on the United States. The document lays down the main trend of the activity of the lawyers of the American Continent--struggle in defence of the right of the peoples to self-determination, economic independence and social progress.

COLOMBIA, USSR SIGN CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE PROGRAM

LD091257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A 2-year program for cultural and scientific exchanges between the USSR and Colombia was signed in Moscow on 2 November.

PRAVDA EMPHASIZES PARTY ORGANIZATIONS' ROLE IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD131533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Directing Ideological Work"]

[Text] School and VUZ, the labor collective, the neighborhood street...these are all places where in life, study and work a person is molded and which are connected by many ties by the party committee. The content, means and methods of education are also determined, concretized and directed by the party committee. For this reason its role and tasks in realizing the CPSU resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" are particularly great.

The recent All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers comprehensively assessed the first results of what has already been done and revealed shortcomings and difficulties in this great long-term work. It was pointed out with satisfaction that the resolution has been discussed in a businesslike manner by communists and working people and that the credit for this undoubtedly belongs to the party committees. The work of many of these committees has been substantially enriched in the last 6 months and has become more concrete and militant. Coupled with previous experiences this is a guarantee that communist education will further improve.

In addition, the thought was clearly expressed at the conference that the fulfillment of the tasks set by the Central Committee program document had only just been begun. Concern was expressed lest this work be turned into a routine campaign. In a number of organizations, for example, discussion of the resolution's importance and of how it must be fulfilled is not being backed up with real measures or with a self-critical analysis of the state of affairs. At times they confine themselves to abstract discussions of shortcomings and are quite incapable of progressing to the concrete step of eliminating them. Yet this is precisely what the Central Committee resolution calls for.

Questions concerning the practical organization of ideological and educational work and insuring that it is coordinated in a well thought-out manner are particularly important for all party committees. The main thing is to insure that all the means of exerting ideological influence are utilized skillfully and comprehensively. As a rule success is achieved when party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, administrators and the public work in close harmony and when ideological directives are purposefully embodied in everyday life.

Improving communist education is the task of the entire party. That is how the question was put in the 25th congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee documents, Comrade I. I. Brezhnev's statements, and at the recent all-union conference. From this flows an important injunction to party committees: Their bureaus, secretaries and all sections, and not just the ideological sections proper, are called upon to give education problems their constant attention.

Committees have now drawn up comprehensive plans for ideological work. The correct action is being taken where provision is made in these plans for increasing the sectorial sections' role and consolidating their sense of responsibility for fulfilling the Central Committee resolution. It is, of course, important that plans should be persistently implemented rather than remain on paper. The Moscow Gorkom and the Leningradskiy Party Obkom are doing a great deal to insure that this is so. Their sectorial subdepartments systematically keep attention focussed on such questions as strengthening labor discipline and combating manpower turnover in production, increasing cadres' educational standard and sense of responsibility, and developing socialist competition. [paragraph continues]

The same thing can be said about a number of sections of the Krasnodarskiy Kraykom and the Kuybyshevskiy, Kemerovskiy, Amurskiy and other obkoms. Such an attitude to ideological work is an example to all.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution and the recent conference direct us toward increasing the responsibility of leaders at all levels for the educational consequences of economic activity here again the party committees have a large role. When, for example, analyzing the work of economic executives, do they always take into consideration not only production indicators, but also the climate of political morale in the collective? Do they denounce every instance of actions failing to match words?

An instructive example was cited at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee plenum. The Kramatorsk Gorkom in Donetskaya Oblast received several reports of the misdoings of Korotkov, director of the Konditsioner plant. He distorted data and committed other violations of state discipline. But the gorkom failed to respond to communists' alerts. Eventually, following the intervention of higher organs, the discredited director was relieved of his duties and expelled from the party. And yet this could, and should, have been done much earlier. It is not difficult to imagine the serious harm which leaders of this kind do to people's education.

The party committees' central task is to insure that ideological, economic and organizational work are skillfully combined. They must have a very watchful and principled approach both to the best experience which has arisen locally and also to cases of stereotyped thinking and formalism which mar human activity. This must be borne in mind when directing the course of report and election meetings in primary party organizations and when examining their results, drawing conclusions for the future. Attempts to restrict the education process to purely quantitative criteria and assessments, when only the number of measures pursued are taken into account, cannot be tolerated. Moreover, various artificial innovations which are superficially effective but essentially fruitless must be blocked. Ostentation, ballyhoo and bombast are completely alien to the very nature and spirit of communist education.

Improving the work done with ideological cadres is a constant concern of the party committees. By a combination of trust and a high level of exactingness it is essential to improve their study, to keep them better informed and to help them to come to grips with topical problems of domestic and international affairs.

The All-Union Ideological Workers' Conference emphasized that no decision, not even the very best, becomes a real force until it is consistently implemented. It is precisely from these positions that the party will assess the effectiveness of the work now underway. Every party committee must approach likewise the assessment of its efforts.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS SOVIET MILITIA DAY, CHERNENKO ATTENDS

ID130413 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to Soviet Militia Day was held today in Moscow. It noted that the Soviet militia, born of the revolution, has always stood and will continue to stand watch over the interests of society and the state, reliably protecting the rights of citizens and making its worthy contribution to the resolution of the tasks of building communism.

In the presidium of the festive meeting were Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. A report was delivered by Army General Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs.

LITHUANIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DISCUSSES CADRES

LD131633 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 31 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The routine, 13th Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee took place on 30 October.

The plenum heard and discussed a report by R. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, "On the Work of the Republican Party Organization in Selecting, Deploying and Educating Leading Cadres in the Light of the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions."

The plenum was addressed by Ch. Shlizhyus, first secretary of the Leninskiy Party Raykom, Vilnius; S. Bartkus, first secretary of the Pasvalskiy Party Raykom; Z. Yasaytene, team leader at the Shyauliy Vyarpstas knitwear factory; Ya. Fedorovich, first secretary of the Trakayskiy Party Raykom; M. Martinaytis, rector of Kaunas Antanas Sniechkus Polytechnical Institute; M. Grigalyunas, Lithuanian minister of agriculture; I. Guretskas, first secretary of the Klaypeda Party Gorkom; I. Vishnev, director of the Verusava Sovkhoz in Vilnyuskiy Rayon; B. Alaburdene, deputy chairman of the Daynava Kolkhoz in Prenayskiy Rayon and secretary of the farm party organization; A. Linartas, director of the Vilnius radio components plant, V. Sketeris, chairman of the Rokishkskiy Rayispolkom; V. Tvariyanas, first secretary of the Utenskiy Party Raykom; P. Shidlauskas, first secretary of the Radvilishkiy Party Raykom; and I. Manyushis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed. In connection with the appointment of I. Anichas as rector of Vilnius State Pedagogic Institute the plenum released him from his duties as chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department. The plenum appointed A. Yakaytis chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department. N. Konyayev, CPSU Central Committee executive, took part in the work of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum. On this the Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum finished its work.

SHEVARDNADZE OPENS FIRST OF NEW SERIES OF MARXISM SEMINARS

LD131041 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Georgian CP Central Committee Seminar-Lecture Agency Studies"]

[Excerpt] The studies of the Georgian CP Central Committee Seminar-Lecture Agency on topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and communist building have resumed.

The first study in the new academic year was opened by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. He stressed the seminar-lecture agency's important role in giving businesslike help to the republic's leadership cadres in the basic mastery of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, scientific principles and forms and methods of further improving political and organizational work and improving economic activity. It was noted that in the last academic year the work of the seminar-lecture agency was productive and its studies were linked organically with the state of implementations of the urgent tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Georgian CP Congress.

III. 14 Nov 79

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

YUGO-OSETINSKIY OBKOM PLENUM ELECTS NEW SECOND SECRETARY

LD131001 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian CP Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian CP Obkom plenum has taken place, discussing an organizational question.

The plenum released Comrade G.K. Lordkipanidze from his duties as second secretary and Bureau member of the Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian CP Obkom in connection with his transfer to other work.

Comrade N.A. Odishvili was elected second secretary and Bureau member of the Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian CP Obkom.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES TASHKENT LITERATURE CONFERENCE

LD130947 [Editorial Report LD] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 October 1979 publishes on pages 1 and 2, under the headline "Man, Society, Law and Literature," a 3,700-word UZTAG report on an all-union literature conference which began 23 October in Tashkent to discuss problems of a moral and legal nature in fiction. The report provides a 1,000-word account of the address given at the conference by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, in which he discusses the important role of literature in molding the Soviet citizen and in supporting the work of law-enforcement bodies by its portrayal of the militia.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CONVENED FOR 13 DECEMBER

AU131125 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 12 Nov 79 AU

[Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium decree convening the Kazakh Supreme Soviet]

[Text] The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to convene the 11th session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet of the 9th convocation on 13 December 1979 in Alma-Ata city.

[Signed] Abdukarimov, chairman, and Abayeva, secretary of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Alma-Ata, the Government House.

TAMBOVSKAYA OBLAST OFFICIAL KILLED IN CAR CRASH

LD130859 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 October 1979 publishes on page 6 a 400-word obituary of Vladimir Ivanovkikh Makarov, chairman of the Tambovskiy Oblispolkom and deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, who "died on 26 October 1979 after a car accident." The obituary is signed by "M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, M.S. Gorbachev" and others.

COAL, OIL DEFICIT 'DEMANDS STRICTEST POSSIBLE ECONOMY'

LD141423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[PRAVDA Editorial: "Foundation of the National Economy"]

[Text] Winter has come particularly early this year. By the beginning of November snow had fallen in many parts of our country. A most strenuous time has arrived for collectives in the fuel and energy sectors of industry. The national economy's supply of fuel, light, heat and energy depends on them. These sectors have considerable production capital at their disposal, and large funds and material and technical resources are invested in them. Over the past 15 years oil production has increased 190 percent, gas production 340 percent and coal production 40 percent. We have the world's biggest unified power system, embracing more than 700 power stations.

The socialist planning system makes it possible to closely coordinate the regional and industrial principles of development of the national economy. In accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the fuel and energy potential in eastern regions, which are rich in mineral raw materials and hydroresources, is growing especially swiftly. The oil and gas deposits of West Siberia and the coal deposits of the Ekibastuz, Kansk-Achinski and Neryungri basins are being rapidly developed. All this is a sure foundation for an increase in the production of electrical power: This year, 43 billion kwh more than last year will be generated.

Construction of the Nurek GES has been completed and power units at a number of thermal power stations have been handed over for commissioning. The 10th 5-Year Plan period has become a new stage in the establishment of atomic power engineering, especially in the European part of the country, where the major cities and industrial enterprises are concentrated, but the energy resources are insufficient. The Leningrad, Kursk, Armenian, Kola and other stations are already operating.

The successes in this most important sector of the economy's development are indisputable. However, the needs of the national economy continue to increase. This is why the party considers the further development of the fuel and energy complex to be one of its program tasks.

The situation today in the industry and its branches is by no means satisfactory. The ministries of the coal and petroleum industries commit serious errors in planning and the management of production and in the utilization of capital investments. The coalminers of Kuzbass and Karaganda and the oilworkers of Tyumen are not coping with their plan tasks.

The lagging behind depends, however, not only on the extractors of fuel themselves. The provision of technical equipment for their work is the responsibility, as is known, of the ministries of power machine building, heavy and transport machine building, the electrotechnical industry and certain other departments. In recent years, they have delivered many up-to-date units and machines, but up to now the demand has not been fully met.

This for many years, there has been criticism of the enterprises of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, which produces low-quality casing tubes, and there has been no change for the better.

The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry is not increasing production of electrical drills, that are urgently needed by oil and gas workers. The fields are obtaining little equipment in the northern variant [designed to operate in Arctic conditions].

Due to the lack of equipment, the modernization of existing power stations is proceeding slowly. To augment the technical arsenal of the fuel and energy complex as rapidly as possible is an urgent task and on the successful solution of which largely depends the further progress of the national economy.

An increase in the extraction of fuel and the output of electricity also depends on the builders. Today, the problem of the accelerated construction of pipelines, underground and opencast mines, thermal, hydroelectric and atomic power stations is an acute one. Subunits under the Ministry for Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises are successfully laying pipelines beginning in the Tyumen north, and the builders of the Sayano-Shushenskoye GES and the Leningrad AES are fulfilling their obligations with honor. But at a number of projects, the work is lagging. Work is slow on the building of the south Ukrainian AES and the coal enterprises in Karaganda. It is the duty of planning organs, construction ministries and the local party committees to devote more attention to the bringing into use on time of new fuel and power capacities.

A certain deficit of coal and oil demands the strictest possible economy in the use of fuel and energy resources. With the onset of winter, it is time to analyze how thriftily these resources are being used in every collective. It is particularly important to carry out this work in thermal power stations which use up almost one-half of the fuel. The experience of collectives at Kostroma and Reft GRES merits attention, where they have acquired high indices on the basis of the rational exploitation of sets and the technical improvement of production.

To extract fuel is only half the battle. It also has to be delivered without interruption to the places where it is processed and consumed. Letters and telegrams sent to PRAVDA show that certain railway directorates are not coping with this. As a result, there are delays in fuel deliveries to power stations and industrial enterprises, which disturb the rhythm of work and cause considerable losses. The Ministry of Railways is called upon to act resolutely in introducing continuous-route shipments [marshrutnyye perevozki], to reduce turnaround time for wagons and insure that contractual obligations are punctiliously fulfilled by railway collectives.

The local party organizations bear a great responsibility for the further development of the fuel and energy complex and for thrifty expenditure of our resources. The "thousands" team movement in the coal industry must be made more widespread, and the experience of the best collectives in the oil and gas industries and builders must be more actively introduced. And, of course, the party responsibility of industrial managers and specialists for savings of fuel, heat and electricity must be increased, and all workers must be educated in the spirit of a thrifty attitude to the people's property.

The further development of the fuel and energy complex is the guarantee of the unswerving rise in the country's economic potential and in the material well-being of Soviet people. The collectives responsible for ~~this~~ most important sector of work have always been in the front ranks of the working class. Continuing the glorious traditions, they will launch with renewed force the socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan period.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS DISCUSS ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

LD131758 Moscow World Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Parliamentary commissions in Moscow have discussed the outlook for the development of the fuel and power industries. The draft economic plan for next year, which they are considering, provides for increased allocations for the building of power stations, including nuclear ones.

The oil and gas deposits in Siberia will also continue to be developed rapidly. In the past 15 years Soviet oil production has nearly trebled. Soviet production fully meets the country's fuel and power needs and the Soviet Union is expanding its fuel and power supplies to other socialist countries.

1980 PLAN, BUDGET STUDY MADE BY SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS

LD081529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--Sessions of the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers are being held in Moscow in connection with the convening of the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

A preliminary examination is being made of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1980, the progress of the fulfillment of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1979, the USSR state budget for 1980 and also the report on the implementation of the 1978 state budget.

Joint preparatory commissions are discussing the corresponding sections of the plan and the 1980 budget for national economy sectors, basic plan and budget indicators and union republic plans and budgets.

The commission will prepare its conclusions for the USSR Supreme Soviet by the end of November.

FURTHER REPORT ON CONGRESS OF SOVIET CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES

LD132134 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 13, TASS--The Soviet consumers' cooperatives, uniting more than 60 million people, are actively working to implement socio-economic transformations in the countryside. Questions of developing cooperation, strengthening democracy and expanding relations between the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperation with similar organisations abroad were discussed today at the tenth congress of the USSR consumers' cooperation here. Roger Kerinec, president of the International Cooperative Alliance, said at the congress that the problems which are being resolved here are common to cooperators in many countries. Soviet cooperators maintain relations with their colleagues from 107 countries. Expansion of goods exchanges between cooperative societies of various states promote mutual understanding between the peoples, help unite efforts at raising living standards of the population. This is unanimously stressed by the delegates and guests of the congress.

VTORUSHIN URGES BETTER FACILITIES FOR TYUMEN CITY, HITS SHORTCOMINGS

LD131217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent S. Vtorushin report: "Streets Turned into Blind Alleys: Comprehensive Development for Eastern Regions"]

[Text] Tyumen--Some 15 years ago new fame came to the ancient Siberian city of Tyumen. The reason for this was the discovery of oil and gas in Western Siberia. Tyumen became a major base for the exploitation of these riches. [paragraph continues]

Today 15 main administrations and major production associations and over 30 scientific research institutes, engaged mainly in problems of exploiting Western Siberia's natural wealth, are concentrated here.

What impact had all this had on the oblast center? This is what Ye. Zalesov, chairman of the gorispolkom, replied:

"Over the past 15 years the population of Tyumen has increased 150 percent and is now almost 400,000. New movie theaters and palaces of culture, hospitals, schools, stores and restaurants have appeared in our city. An excellent railroad station and airport have been built. The housing stock has increased considerably."

The city seems to be developing quite well. Why then are the Tyumen people dissatisfied with it? In letters to PRAVDA many of them lament the fact that Tyumen is being built unambitiously; when new city blocks and streets are built little consideration is given to the interests of the population. There is not a single avenue and only one square in the oblast center. The architecture of the city is unexpressive and the planning and provision of public services and amenities is clearly inadequate. After rainfall you can only walk along the main street in rubber boots.

How has it come about that, given the enormous appropriations which the state allocates for the development of the oblast, Tyumen itself still looks so unattractive? A certain part is played here by the fact that oil and gas were found at quite a distance from the city. It is almost 1000 km, for example, to the famous Samotlor field. Medvezhye and Urengoy are even further. It is not difficult to understand the position of the oblast leaders who, in the first years of exploiting the underground deposits, advanced the slogan: Focus Attention on Oil Construction Projects. Tyumen was relegated to a subsidiary role.

Life quickly rejected this viewpoint. On becoming the base for the exploitation of the underground riches in Western Siberia the oblast center grew like yeast although there was as yet no master plan for its development. The gorispolkom authorized so-called selective construction. Production premises and administrative and residential buildings sprung up on waste sites where kids had previously played soccer or in the place of neglected squares. Since permission to pull down old apartment blocks was given only in extreme cases, new blocks were often erected actually on the pavement thoroughfares. Some streets--Gorkiy, Rizhskaya and others--turned from thoroughfares into blind alleys. Now only one highway runs through the city. Every individual builder proceeded from his own immediate requirements and opportunities. And this also determined the gray, unexpressive architectural appearance of the oblast center. Even the appearance of a master plan did not change this situation.

Recently the gorispolkom and the gorkom have been making great efforts to bring order to construction. Provision is being made for a master plan. A plan for the detailed layout of the center has been drafted. New microrayons are now being built.

In Tyumen today over 80 percent of housing construction is concentrated in the hands of four contractors, the largest of which is the gorispolkom capital construction section. It would seem that matters have improved appreciably. However this is not completely so. In 1976-1978 the gorispolkom and its architectural planning administration gave permission in almost 250 cases for individual selective construction at the request of major organizations. Selective construction is extremely tempting--it requires hardly any demolition of old blocks or major expenditure on public utility systems and the planning and provision of public services and amenities. Moreover the organizations which receive permission are not building stores, hairdressers, canteens and other social and consumer projects without which it is impossible to provide for the lives of the population.

Why does this happen? The gorispolkom and its architectural service are simply powerless to stand up against the leaders of the powerful oil, gas and other main administrations. After all the latter have grown used to deciding questions without calling on the city authorities. So the chaotic construction continues in Tyumen and, as before, buildings are appearing which spoil its appearance.

The oilmen obtained permission to erect a series-produced large-panel building made from imported structures downtown on Smolenskaya Street, where the plan was to put up a nine story residential block. They laid the foundations and then it was discovered that they only had enough for seven floors. Then the work ceased altogether: The panels turned out to be low quality. It was impossible to exchange them; this series had been discontinued long ago. So the uncompleted block stands: evidence of the thoughtless, irresponsible expenditure of state money and disregard for the interests of the city.

A number of clients' narrow departmental approach is hindering the comprehensive development of the oblast center. For example, about 50,000 people live in the southeast sector, yet there is not a single canteen, clinic, standard store [tipovoy magazin], pharmacy, club or movie theater here. There has not even been elementary provision for public services and amenities. The water supply to apartment blocks is being constantly interrupted.

One more similar fact. One year ago two eight story apartment blocks were built in the new rayon on the far side of the river for the Tyumengazprom all-union industrial association. The gorispolkom did not accept them for use because they did not have a sewerage system or a constant heating and water supply. In spite of this gas men and construction workers together moved into the blocks. Now the Tyumengazprom is "pressuring" the gorkom in an attempt to force it to accept the buildings. For the time being the city authorities are strong enough to defend their position. But can they do this for long? Other main administrations and associations are following this struggle. If it ends in favor of Tyumengazprom they will probably begin to build blocks here not only without a sewerage system but possibly also without electricity.

In such a situation the obispolkom and the obkom should support the gorispolkom's principled position, firmly stating that without the gorispolkom not a single question of the development of the city's economy and residential construction can be resolved in Tyumen. However they do not want to sour relations with influential [solidnyy] departments.

Insufficient attention toward Tyumen on the part of oblast organs has led to the construction base being poor here. One can remember when a target for the commissioning of residential housing was fulfilled or important communal projects were handed over on time. And yet, according to the plan, the housing construction combine, which became operational in 1974, will reach planned capacity only in 1982. The Glavtyumenpromstroy is undoubtedly to blame for this. But one cannot fail to mention that the obkom has adopted several decisions obliging city enterprises to help the combine collective. Not a single one of these has been implemented.

It is disturbing that certain construction organizations are gradually being eliminated. Several years ago the Glavtyumenpromstroy had two trusts: One built industrial enterprises, the other built residential housing. Then someone has the idea of merging them. Up to that time they had together assimilated R28 million per year. The new trust is intended to manage with only R19 million. However V. Zhevtun, chief of the obkom construction section, considers this completely justified: [paragraph continues]

The trusts, he says, were too weak. In the first place, they could have been strengthened, and in the second place, the enlarged organization is also not coping with the plan.

The obkom is clearly not concerning itself sufficiently with construction problems in Tyumen. As the same V. Zhevtun acknowledges, he and the staff of his section are better informed of the state of affairs in Surgut, Tobolsk or Nizhnevartovsk than in the oblast center. This situation is explained by the fact that there is a gorkom here and Tyumen's development lies within its competence. The gorkom of course bears the main responsibility for the development of Tyumen, but can the obkom really remain indifferent to the way in which the oblast center develops and changes?

Recently an out of town session of the USSR State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture and the Russian Federation Gosstroy was held in Tyumen and discussed measures to improve building, raise the standard of civil residential construction and strengthen its industrial base in the cities of the oblast. Unfortunately the organizers of this serious discussion did not deem it necessary to comprehensively discuss the oblast center's problems. A brief exchange of opinions on this topic took place only before the departure of the high-ranking guests. Here also it was as if the city was outside the field of vision of people who were obliged by their position to participate in the resolution of its urgent problems.

Tyumen's fame has spread far beyond the bounds of the Soviet land. The names of its leading workers and best collectives feature permanently in newspapers and magazines and are spoken of from the highest platforms. It is time to insure that the appearance of the oblast center accords with the magnitude of Tyumen and the deeds and achievements of the Siberian pioneers. This is primarily the concern of local organizations at city and oblast level. Only the Tyumen people themselves can build a modern Tyumen, with the help, of course, of the ministries and Departments opening up this region.

RSFSR TO CARRY OUT PRELIMINARY REVIEW OF STATE PLAN

LD131638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in connection with the approaching session of the republic's supreme organ of power, has instructed the plan and budget and other standing commissions to carry out a preliminary review of the state plan for the economic and social development and of the state budget of the Russian Federation for 1980 and to prepare conclusions based on this review for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

A joint session of the plan and budget and other standing commissions was held today. Reports were delivered by Maslennikov, chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, and Bobrovnikov, RSFSR minister of finance. Twelve joint deputies' preparatory commissions have been set up to review the appropriate sections of the plan and budget concerning branches of the national economy and basic indices of the plan and budget. They began work today.

GOSPLAN CHIEF DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING IN RSFSR

LD131537 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Article by N. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, under the rubric "The Efficiency of the Economic Machinery": "A Comprehensive Approach to Planning"]

[Text] Questions of territorial planning have become particularly topical these days.
[paragraph continues]

This is a result of the increasing scale of economic development, the increasing complexity of economic ties, the increasingly broad utilization of natural resources, the exacerbation of problems of environmental conservation and other factors.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" outlines a set of basic measures aimed at improving territorial planning. Their implementation requires a number of substantial transformations in our planned economy.

Annual and 5-year plans for all economic regions are currently being elaborated in the RSFSR. For the Far East and East Siberia economic regions the annual and long-term plans are directive plans. For the remaining regions the plans being drawn up are indicative [raschetnyye]. They are used by the USSR and RSFSR gosplans to reveal and analyze basic territorial proportions.

Comprehensive plans promote the accelerated development of regions. This can be clearly seen from the example of the East Siberia and Far East economic regions. There the growth rate for industrial output in the 5-year plan is notably higher than the average for the RSFSR. In those regions major industrial construction is under way and the situation has improved as regards the commissioning of housing and other projects in the nonproduction sphere. Let us mention just a few major enterprises whose construction is continuing or has recently been completed: the Ust-Ilimsk timber processing complex, the Bratsk and Krasnoyarsk aluminum plants, the Nadezhdinskiy metallurgical plant, the Sayany and Zeyskaya GESes, the Vostochnyy sea port.... We are faced with a panorama of remarkable transformations being carried out by our people in accordance with plans for socialist building.

The comprehensive approach to the development of these regions' productive forces is also indicated by the fact that in a relatively short space of time new cities have grown up and are developing in East Siberia and the Far East: Ust-Ilimsk, Sayanogorsk, Lesosibirsk, Sosnovoborsk, Neryungri, Tynda and others.

However, in noting the successes achieved, we must also mention unresolved questions. What is the main shortcoming in territorial planning in the RSFSR? Above all the fact that plans for economic regions, oblasts, krais and autonomous republics are still mainly compilations of sectoral plans in relation to a given territory. Here effective production specialization by regions is not sufficiently insured and success is not always achieved in insuring that enterprises located there form a unified complex and that their configuration and capacities are in accordance with local potentials and resources. Not infrequently plans for capital construction are inadequately linked with the potential of the construction base.

At his meeting with voters in the capital's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug last March Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that in recent years a great deal has been done to strengthen sectoral principles in management. But in economic building there are tasks which nobody can resolve better than the soviets. Among these tasks is that of insuring comprehensive economic and social development over the territory concerned.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" says that it is incumbent on USSR ministries and departments to improve the elaboration of draft plans for the development of sectors broken down territorially and to insure their joint examination with union republic councils of ministers.

How is this to be implemented in practice? USSR ministries and departments, in our opinion, must submit draft plans to be RSFSR Council of Ministers broken down by economic regions, and also by oblasts, krays and autonomous republics. In order to prepare such drafts and subsequently examine them with the planning organs of union republics, it is expedient for special subunits to be set up in USSR ministries.

Let us stress that it is not a question of the formal approval of sectoral plan indicators by territorial organs, but of amending the plan taking local conditions into account, naturally without detriment to the ministry's interests. That is, it is necessary to strive for a rational combination of sectoral and territorial development. To achieve this goal it would be very important to extend the list of territories for which plans for economic and social development are approved. It is also necessary to extend the range of indicators in plans being approved so as to insure the really comprehensive development of the regions concerned.

I would like to dwell particularly on questions of the development of territorial production complexes. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution provides for the elaboration of development programs for the most important complexes and for the compilation of composite capital construction plans. And for the territorial production complexes of Siberia and the Far East it is planned to lay down the basic indicators of economic and social development.

It is by means of plans that the implementation of long-term programs for the development of territorial production complexes should be insured. In these conditions the planning organs' basic task is to elaborate appropriate targets for ministries and departments whose enterprises come within the territorial production complex. These targets should be placed on a separate line in sectorial plans and should not be changed without coordination with planning organs, including territorial organs.

The role of client in the construction of production projects could, in our opinion, remain the function of the ministries to which the projects will belong. Local soviets could become the clients in the construction of housing, schools, hospitals, stores, movie theaters and other social and consumer projects, so that resources and capital for this would be given to them by ministries and departments taking part in the creation of the territorial production complex by shares. Within the territorial production complex there must be a unified construction organization (like the Bratskgesstroy) for the construction of all production and nonproduction projects, instead of numerous dispersed and small organizations.

In order to resolve day-to-day questions of the construction and development of territorial production complexes it is expedient to create local coordinating councils made up of representatives of all ministries and departments participating in the creation of the complexes and representatives of local organs of power. These councils must have the right to make binding decisions, without, however, jeopardizing the fulfillment by each ministry of its own annual and long-term plans.

In order to improve the planning of territorial production complexes it is expedient to create special subunits in the USSR Gosplan, union republic Gosplans and relevant local planning organs. Moreover regulations must be elaborated and approved on the procedure for the planning, design and construction of territorial production complexes.

In the next few years the problem of the rational utilization of labor resources will acquire special significance in the RSFSR. A shortage of workers is already making itself felt in many oblasts and cities. In the next 5-year plan period the growth of labor resources will be substantially reduced. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution provides for planning limits on the numbers of people engaged in enterprises and organizations of all ministries and departments. [paragraph continues]

Knowing the limit for each plant, factory and combine, it would be possible to determine the overall requirement for workers and employees in a particular region and to organize territorial balances of labor resources more accurately. Local soviets, together with territorial organizations of the RSFSR State Committee for Labor, must step up their activity in insuring a work force for enterprises and organizations and in placing free workers in jobs. Here special attention must be devoted to correctly determining numerical limits during the elaboration of the 5-year plan. And after its approval the observance of limits by enterprises and organizations must be monitored.

In present-day conditions special significance is attached to the problem of the rational utilization of natural resources and environmental conservation. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution determines that USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers should provide for work programs in the conservation of nature and the environment in their 5-year plans. Plans will also be drawn up for the utilization of secondary products and byproducts. This creates the preconditions for the formation of local composite nature conservation plans. Local planning commissions will be involved in elaborating concrete proposals. They will also monitor the commissioning of nature conservation sites.

The elaboration and implementation of regional comprehensive programs makes it possible to focus resources on resolving the most important national economic tasks. Here coordinated activity by various ministries and departments in developing a particular region is insured. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution provides for targeted programs to become an important constituent of state long-term economic and social development plans. The RSFSR Gosplan and RSFSR ministries and departments must join most speedily in elaborating statewide programs for the development of the Baykal-Amur railroad zone, for saving fuel and metals, for reducing the use of manual labor and for increasing consumer goods production. At the same time a list must be drawn up of programs of priority significance for developing the economy which is under the jurisdiction of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and their elaboration must be organized. Scientific and planning organizations, RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms will be involved in this important work.

At the same time attention toward resolving social questions is being stepped up. The resolution includes instructions on the elaboration within state plans at all sectoral and territorial levels of composite sections on comprehensive social development. The implementation of this provision will require a considerable stepping up of planning work, above all locally. As well as local planning commissions, it is necessary to widely involve oblast, city and rayon organs of the relevant republic ministries, committees and departments in compiling composite plans for improving workers' qualifications and the general educational and cultural standard of the population and improving housing, cultural and consumer living conditions, medical services and other measures in the sphere of social development. Kray and oblast trade union councils must play an active part in this work.

For the RSFSR, which occupies an extensive territory and possesses a vast economic potential, special significance is attached to insuring the comprehensive economic and social development of each oblast, rayon and city. As from 1979 comprehensive plans based on the method laid down by the RSFSR Gosplan are being elaborated in all autonomous republics, krayes and oblasts. A similar method has been elaborated and approved for cities.
[paragraph continued]

The resolution opens up new potential for the economic and social development of regions, krais, oblasts and cities. The rights of local organs of power in planning social measures, housing, communal, cultural and consumer construction, the production of construction materials and consumer goods production are being strengthened.

At the same time practice has shown that this work has not been organized in the appropriate way in every locality. A number of oblasts have presented draft comprehensive plans for 1980 in simplified form and have not made proposals on the draft plans of ministries and departments. The resolution extends the rights of associations and enterprises in the elaboration of long-term and, in particular, current plans. This means that local planning commissions must strengthen their ties with enterprises and organizations located on their territory and in contact with them must prepare proposals for the draft 5-year plan in good time.

The improvement of territorial planning will make it possible to accelerate the development of the national economy and increase our great motherland's economic potential and might.

GRISHIN PARTICIPATES IN PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIV CONFERENCE

LD131259 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Party-Economic Aktiv Conference"]

[Text] A conference of the city's party-economic aktiv was held at the Moscow Gorkom yesterday to discuss the tasks of insuring rail transport's fulfillment of the plan for conveying national economic freight in November 1979.

The conference outlined specific measures aimed at insuring the timely loading of freight and unloading of cars on the sidings of industrial enterprises, construction sites and organizations and the dispatch of the freight backlog from stations of the railroad junction. The conference was addressed by Moscow Gorkom Secretary I.N. Ponomarev.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, participated in the work of the conference.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON UZBEK CONSTRUCTION WORK

LD130951 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[UZTAG report: "All Projects Nearing Completion--to Time"]

[Excerpts] By the end of this year the republic's construction workers are to commission about 200 major national economic projects.

What is the state of affairs at the construction? How are things going in the initial projects nearing completion? What must be done to fulfill unconditionally the plan targets of the 5-year plan's 4th year and the adopted socialist pledges? These questions were examined at a republican conference which took place 13 October in Tashkent. Taking part in it were obkom secretaries and gorkom first secretaries, chiefs of ministries, departments and planning and design organizations and executives of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

A.A. Khodzhaev, secretary of Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, addressed the conference.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

POORLY ORGANIZED REPAIR WORK IDLES FARM MACHINERY

LD140040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Preparation of vehicles for field work in 1980 was discussed today at a joint session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture]. At present in the country's kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises there are 2.67 million tractors, over 700,000 grain combines and over 1 million goods vehicles. Moreover deliveries of them, in accordance with the decision of the July 1978 Plenum of the Central Committee of the party, is constantly increasing. Machine operators should make more effective use of them. But, for example, in this year's harvest in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, thousands of combines did not take part; many harvesters and motor vehicles stood idle. It was noted at the collegium that preparation of machinery for next year's field work has started in an organized manner. However, in Orlovskaya, Kostromskaya and some other oblasts and autonomous republics repairs are so far being carried out haphazardly. In Georgia and Armenia this work has not yet even started. The question was specially actually raised at the collegium on the issue of maintaining machinery in winter.

EFFECT OF DROUGHT ON 1979 HARVEST NOTED

LD110132 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] The farmers of Lithuania have fulfilled the state plan for grain and other crops. Some eastern regions, particularly Kazakhstan, have also grown abundant crops this year. Kazakhstan has reaped a record grain harvest. "However, on the major part of the country's European territory, the crops suffered from severe drought. The nation spent a considerable part of its revenue on promoting agriculture to make it less dependent on the weather and to boost its growth. As a result, in the past 4 years farm produce has increased by 10 per cent."

CSA REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL SALES TO STATE, KRAYS

Smolensk, Far East Sales

LD140933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that agricultural workers of Smolenskaya, Amurskaya and Kamchatskaya oblasts and Khabarovskiy Kray have carried out harvesting in an organized manner and successfully fulfilled the plan for sales to the state of potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Farms in Smolenskaya Oblast took 288,000 tons of potatoes to procurement points and overfulfilled the plan for delivery of potatoes to the country's cities and cities and industrial centers. Socialist obligations for sales of vegetables were fulfilled.

Farm workers in Khabarovskiy Kray overfulfilled their socialist obligations for sales to the state of vegetables and potatoes. Sales came to 96,000 tons of vegetables and 79,000 tons of potatoes. The kolkhoz and sovkhoz of Amurskaya Oblast sold the state 22 percent more potatoes than stipulated in the plan, 13 percent more vegetables and 18 percent more fruit. The plan for deliveries of potatoes to cities and industrial centers was fulfilled. Farm workers in Kamchatskaya Oblast have fulfilled plans laid down for the sale of potatoes and vegetables.

Overfulfillment of Plans

LD132005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] We start our news bulletin with a report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration: Agricultural workers in Krasnoyarskiy and Altayskiy krais and Tomskaya Oblast have overfulfilled their plans for sale of potato and vegetables to the state. Over 170,000 tons of potatoes and around 110,000 tons of vegetables have reached procurement centers and processing enterprises in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Farmers in Altay have sold over 130,000 tons of potatoes to the state, as well as almost 60,000 tons of vegetables. Farmers in Tomskaya Oblast, which have already fulfilled their socialist pledges for sale of vegetables to the state, have overfulfilled the plan for sale of potatoes. Deliveries of agricultural products to procurement centers continues.

Figures for Rostov, Sverdlovsk

LD132006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today announced that agricultural workers of Rostovskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts have fulfilled the plan for sales to the states of agricultural products. Farms in Rostovskaya Oblast have sold to the state over 500,000 tons of vegetables, more than 200,000 tons of fruit, almost 50,000 tons of grapes, and 110,000 tons of cucurbits. Farmers of Sverdlovskaya Oblast fulfilled their socialist obligations for sale to the state of grain crops and vegetables: Over 200,000 tons of grain crops and over 200,000 tons of vegetables have been delivered to procurement points. Much more than the planned quantity of barley and oats has been sold. The plan for supply of vegetables to towns and industrial centers has been overfulfilled. The sale of agricultural products to the state continues.

ESTONIA MEETS GRAIN, VEGETABLE PLAN, FAILS ON WHEAT SALES

LD091409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Plans Fulfilled"]

[Text] Estonian SSR agricultural workers, implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, have gathered the harvest in an organized manner and overfulfilled plans for the sale of grain, potatoes and vegetables to the state.

Some 142,000 tons of grain, 251,000 tons of potatoes and 63,000 tons of vegetables have reached procurement centers and processing enterprises from the republic's farms. Barley considerably in excess of the plan has been sold. Targets for the shipment of potatoes and vegetables to the country's cities and industrial centers have been fulfilled. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses have fully met their requirements for grain and potato seeds for next year's harvest.

While fulfilling the overall volume of grain purchases the republic's farms have failed to fulfill the plan for the sale of rye and wheat.

On kolkhozes and sovkhoses practical steps are being taken to lay a firm foundation for a good harvest in 1980 and to conduct livestock wintering in an organized manner.

BREZHNEV GREETES AZERBAIJAN SSR ON AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES

LD131427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text of congratulations from L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, to the party, government and people of Azerbaijan on their agricultural successes, published under the headline "Great Victories"]

[Text] To the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, agricultural workers, scientists and specialists, party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol workers and all the working people of the Azerbaijan SSR:

Dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee has welcomed with great satisfaction the report that the agricultural workers of the Azerbaijan SSR, in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, have in 1979 achieved a great labor victory, overfulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain crops, raw cotton, grapes, vegetables, cucurbits, potatoes, tea leaves and silkworm cocoons. The republic's stock farmers are successfully coping with their pledges.

It has become a fine tradition for the republic's agricultural workers every year to fulfill and overfulfill socialist pledges, which has made it possible in 4 years to fulfil the 5-year plans for grain crops vegetables and fruit. A good foundation has been laid for the completion ahead of schedule of the 5-year plan for other crop and animal produce.

The CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulates the kolkhoz farmers, sovkhoz workers, farm managers and specialists, procurement organ staffs, collectives of industrial, transport and other enterprises and organizations providing assistance to the countryside and all the working people of Azerbaijan on these glorious labor accomplishments. We express firm confidence that the republic's agricultural workers will with even more energy and persistence struggle for the further raising of agricultural production, increasing its efficiency and quality, and will make a worthy contribution toward implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

SAMARKANDSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES LIVESTOCK RAISING

LD091021 [Editorial Report LD] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 October 1979 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 700-word report entitled "Livestock Raising--On an Industrial Basis" on the 3 October Samarkandskiy Obkom Plenum which discussed a report by B.R. Rakhimov, Obkom first secretary, on tasks of oblast party organizations to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate the Development of Livestock Raising in the Uzbek SSR" and the decisions of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee 14th Plenum. The report concludes by stating that "N.D. Khudayberdiyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, addressed the plenum."